

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK



December 1982

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1983 Outlook Issue

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

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The next issue of Agricultural Outlook (AO-84) is scheduled for release on February 14, 1983. If you do not receive AO-84 by February 25, 1983, call the Economics Editor or use the "Sound Off" sheet on inside back cover (be sure to enclose your mailing label).

In Brief. . . News of the 1983 Outlook

Agricultural Economy

The outlook for agriculture in 1983 remains clouded by large crop supplies worldwide combined with a weak global economy—pointing to low crop prices and poor income prospects for many U.S. farmers. World carryover stocks of all grains will likely rise about 40 million metric tons this season, as they did last season. With nearly all of this buildup occurring in the United States, this country will hold 74 percent of the world's coarse grain stocks and 44 percent of its wheat stocks by the end of 1982/83. In addition, the United States could hold 60 percent of global soybean stocks and 26 percent of the cotton stocks. These huge stocks, plus the strong dollar, are expected to keep U.S. crop prices low.

Weakness in the global economy and limited growth in livestock production have reduced feed requirements nearly everywhere. In the United States, total output of red meats and poultry is anticipated to decline about 3 percent in 1983, and world production is not expected to advance noticeably. The resulting weak demand for feed will intensify the price-depressing effect of large U.S. stocks.

Income and Finance Update

Significant reductions in inflation and interest rates provided some relief to farmers in 1982, but cash-flow problems persisted as total cash receipts declined. Net farm income, cash flow, and personal disposable income of the farm population are all estimated to have declined in 1982. The outlook for 1983, while still highly uncertain, does not promise much improvement in these aggregate indicators, although some individual farms and areas could do better.



The current assessment for net farm income in 1982, after adjusting for inventory changes, is still \$19.0 billion, down from \$25.1 billion in 1981 and \$20.1 billion in 1980. Cash income from farming is estimated at about \$31 billion for 1982, down about 2 percent from the previous year's level despite large direct Government payments of about \$4 billion.

Index for Agricultural Outlook To Appear Next Issue

For readers who've found themselves searching through old issues of *Agricultural Outlook* to find a particular forecast, special report, or other specific information, a subject and article index will be published in the January-February 1983 issue. The index will cover all issues from 1980 through 1982, with detailed cross-referencing by subject plus a listing of all published articles. It will be updated for each subsequent year and published in the January-February issue.

World Agriculture and Trade

U.S. farm exports are expected to decline further in fiscal 1983, as large global crop supplies and weak demand keep prices under pressure. After an 11-percent drop in fiscal 1982 to \$39.1 billion, this year's exports are projected to fall another 4 percent to \$37.5 billion. Record U.S. crops and dampened demand here and abroad have driven U.S. commodity prices down. However, because of the appreciating dollar, the lower prices have not stimulated a proportionate increase in foreign demand. Export volume is expected to be up slightly from last year's 158 million metric tons.

Food and Marketing

In 1983, retail food prices are forecast to rise 3 to 6 percent, as a continued slowing of the general inflation rate may again hold down food marketing costs. The 1982 food-price rise of about 4.5 percent was the smallest since 1976. Although demand for food may improve some in 1983, large supplies will limit the rise in the farm value of foods.

Transportation

Over the past 10 years, the demand for agricultural transportation has grown more volatile, largely reflecting changes in export demand for U.S. grain. This volatility created difficulties in adjusting the transport supply to meet anticipated demand. As export demand leveled off in the past 2 years, the result has been an oversupply of transportation capacity in the United States. Thus, transportation should be readily available in 1983, as total movements of agricultural commodities drop 2 percent. Further, the Nation's transportation system is expected to be adequate to handle projected export volume through 1990.



Agricultural Economy

As 1983 begins, the outlook for agriculture remains clouded by large crop supplies worldwide combined with a weak global economy—pointing to low crop prices and poor income prospects for many U.S. farmers. World carry-over stocks of all grains will likely rise about 40 million metric tons this season, as they did last season. With most of this buildup occurring in the United States, this country will hold 74 percent of the world's coarse grain stocks and 44 percent of its wheat stocks by the end of 1982/83. In addition, the United States could hold 60 percent of global soybean stocks and 26 percent of the cotton stocks. These huge stocks, plus the strong dollar, are expected to keep U.S. crop prices low.

Weakness in the global economy and limited growth in livestock production have reduced feed requirements nearly everywhere. In the United States, total output of red meats and poultry is anticipated to decline about 3 percent in 1983, and worldwide production is not expected to advance noticeably. The resulting weak demand for feed will intensify the price-depressing effect of large U.S. stocks.

The record U.S. and world crop harvests of the past 2 years have coincided with a dramatic slowdown in the growth of global demand for agricultural products. Though forecasts for 1983 call for a modest upturn in general economic activity, they do not

point to a significant improvement in world agricultural demand. The industrial market economies barely grew at all this year, and the U.S. economy declined. Developing economies, important to agricultural trade, grew by about 2.3 percent in 1982—far below normal.

The U.S. economy is expected to pick up next year, achieving real growth of 2 to 3 percent for all of 1983. The Federal Reserve is permitting faster growth in the money supply for the time being, but has indicated that restraint is still the basic policy. While holding down inflation, this would limit the recovery in economic activity.

A U.S. recovery will help stimulate other economies, but the process will take time. The industrial market economies may grow only around 1-1/2 percent in 1983 and developing countries 3-1/2 percent, but stronger growth is expected in 1984.

Meanwhile, U.S. agricultural exports have been eroded by financial instability in a number of countries, the strong U.S. dollar, and aggressive trade practices by competing exporters. After falling 11 percent in fiscal 1982, U.S. farm exports are forecast to slip another 4 percent this year to \$37.5 billion.

A large number of countries have had financial crises forcing them to curtail food imports. The financial problems of Eastern Europe and Mexico have hurt U.S. trade the most. U.S. grain exports to these markets dropped by 9.5 million tons in the past year.

Economic Slowdown Creating Uncertain Future for U.S. Agriculture

The slowdown in world economic growth has interrupted trends to which American farmers had become accustomed. The tight world food situation of the early 1970's triggered a decade of expansion by American farmers that increased their reliance on foreign markets. As a result, U.S. farm exports tripled between 1971 and 1981, and now account for every third acre farmers plant. Aside from rapid

growth in the world economy, farm exports were enhanced during this period by the declining value of the U.S. dollar. The U.S. economy also was generally buoyant, producing strong growth in domestic demand—especially for livestock products.

With easy credit and rising land values during the 1970's, farmers escalated borrowing and made heavy capital investments—with dramatic results. Between 1971 and this year, farmers increased the area planted to crops by more than 60 million acres. Heavier input use, availability of yield-boosting technology, and, recently, ideal weather pushed yields to new heights. Today, crop production per acre is 17 percent higher than a decade ago. The expanded crop acreage combined with rising yields thrust U.S. crop production upward by a fifth over the past decade. Livestock production also expanded, rising 7 percent over the period.

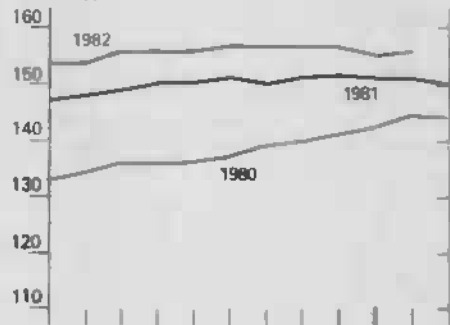
As prices and land values rose, farmers who borrowed to expand tended to earn a better rate of return than those with higher equity. The rapid inflation of recent years fueled additional borrowing to cover annual production expenses. Consequently, farm debt has tripled since 1971, and interest payments now account for one out of every seven dollars farmers spend on their business.

U.S. agriculture will improve once healthy growth in the world economy resumes. In recent years, optimistic projections for strong demand in the 1980's have nevertheless suggested that variability in both world demand and weather could still produce surplus years such as this one and last. A fundamental question is whether the trend growth in world demand has fallen below those earlier projections. If it has, the adjustment from the current excess supply situation could be slow and difficult. However, it's not certain that either the world economy or U.S. agriculture has entered a period of long-term stagnation. Earlier projections also called for strengthening demand and tight supplies in the late 1980's, promising relief for those farmers who can weather the current problems. This possibility still exists.

Prime Indicators of the Agricultural Economy

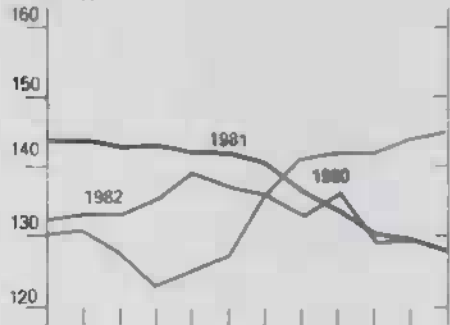
Prices paid by farmers¹

1977 = 100



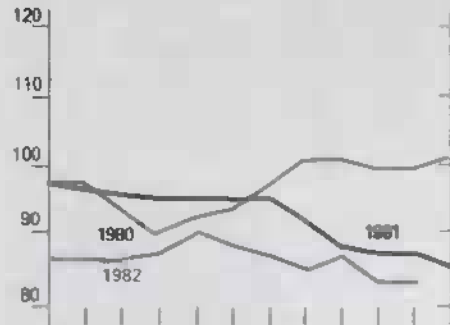
Prices received by farmers²

1977 = 100

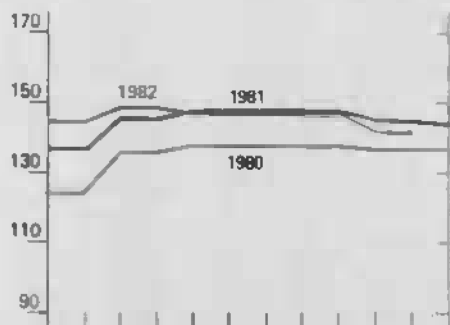


Ratio of prices received to prices paid

Percent



Fertilizer prices



All crops

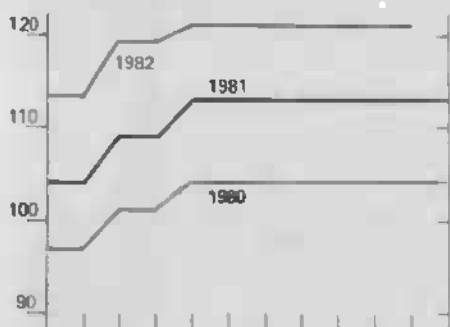


Livestock and products

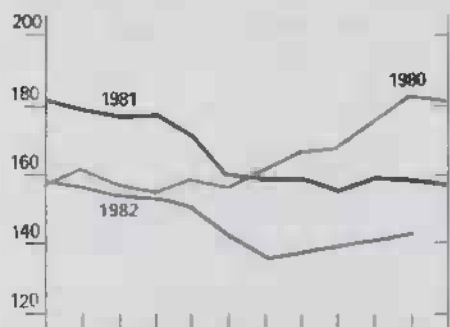
1977 = 100



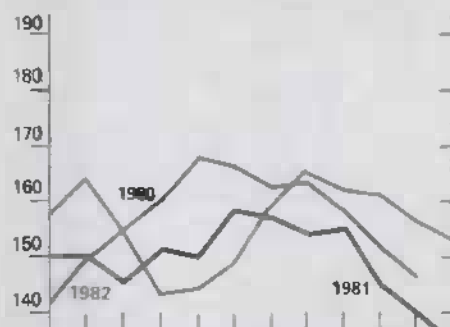
Agricultural chemicals



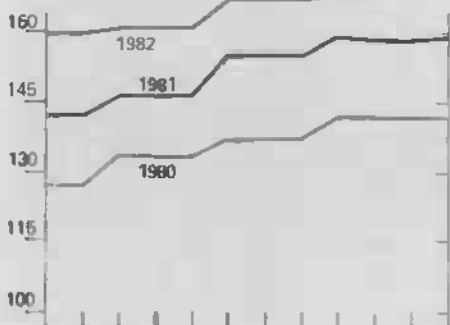
Food grains



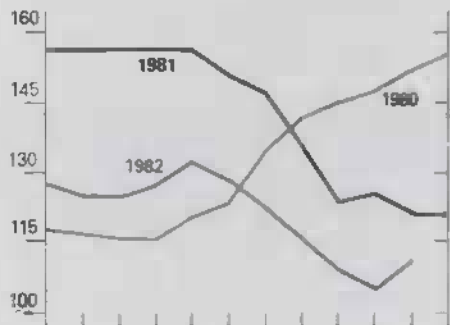
Meat animals



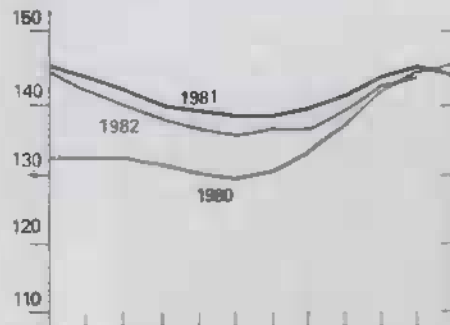
Tractors and self-propelled machinery



Feed grains and hay



Dairy products



¹For commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wages

All series except "Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid" are indexes based on 1977 = 100.

²For all farm products

LIVESTOCK HIGHLIGHTS

Cattle

World trade in beef and veal declined slightly in 1982, as production in a number of countries dropped. Global production likely reached 40,560 million metric tons, compared with 40,580 million in 1981. Forecasts for 1983 call for virtually the same amount of beef and veal as in 1982.

U.S. exports of beef and veal rose an estimated 10 percent in 1982. Shipments to Japan, which has a Multilateral Trade Negotiations agreement to increase imports of high-quality beef, provided most of the gain. U.S. exports will likely rise 7 percent in 1983, with Japan once again stepping up imports of high-quality beef. The current negotiations with Japan could modify this forecast, although most of the effect will likely come in future years. The United States remains a net importer of beef.

All evidence indicates that expansion in the current U.S. cattle cycle has ceased. Consequently, the inventory of cattle and calves on January 1, 1983, will likely be unchanged or down as much as 1 percent from 1982's 115.7 million head. While expansion could resume in 1983, it seems more likely that cattle numbers will stay the same or perhaps show a slight decline for the year.

A larger proportion of 1983 beef production will be fed beef, as all nonfed categories are expected to decline. Production in the winter and spring may rise about 2 percent from a year earlier. Third-quarter production will rise seasonally, holding down price gains, but it will likely be 1 to 2 percent below the level of summer 1982. The sharpest year-to-year declines will occur next fall, when production may drop 4 to 5 percent from a year earlier and 2 to 3 percent from summer 1983. The drop will be due to a smaller number of cattle placed on feed and the fact that a larger proportion of the placements in the spring and summer will be calves, which take longer to reach slaughter weights than do yearlings.

Prices of Choice fed steers at Omaha may average \$64 to \$70 in 1983, compared with about \$65 in 1982. With total meat production declining for the second straight year, plus modest improvement in real incomes and consumer confidence, retail beef prices are expected to gain 2 to 5 percent. [Alan K. Hemphill (202) 447-7198 and Ron Gustafson (202) 447-8636]

Hogs

World pork trade probably declined slightly in 1982. Much of the drop is attributed to East Germany, where exports fell almost 70,000 metric tons. On the import side, Japan's purchases have been particularly low, falling almost 55,000 tons. Prospects for 1983 do not call for any significant change. Exports are expected to remain below the 1981 level, and imports are anticipated to fall from the weak 1982 figure.

The U.S. balance of trade in pork has deteriorated in 1982. Declining production, higher prices, and a strong dollar reduced exports by around 20 percent and boosted imports—especially from Canada—by 10 percent.

Total U.S. commercial pork production for 1983 may be 13.5 billion pounds, down 3 percent from 1982. This would be the third consecutive year of decline since 1980's record-large output. Financial pressures are limiting herd expansion, despite positive feeding margins.

Hog prices may average about \$59 per cwt in 1983, compared with an estimated \$56 in 1982. Prices in the first and second quarters are expected to average \$58 to \$62 per cwt. If the projected output of 6.65 billion pounds is realized, this would be the lowest first-half production since 1978—resulting in the smallest per-capita consumption since 1976. The low production will strengthen prices, though weak consumer purchasing power will likely limit the gains.

In the second half of 1983, hog prices are forecast to average \$57 to \$61 per cwt. Although pork production may rise, supplies will still be relatively tight. The economy is expected to start a modest recovery in the second quarter, with another tax cut scheduled for July. These factors

should increase consumer purchasing power somewhat, and thus strengthen hog prices. [Alan K. Hemphill (202) 447-7198 and Leland Southard (202) 447-8636]

Poultry

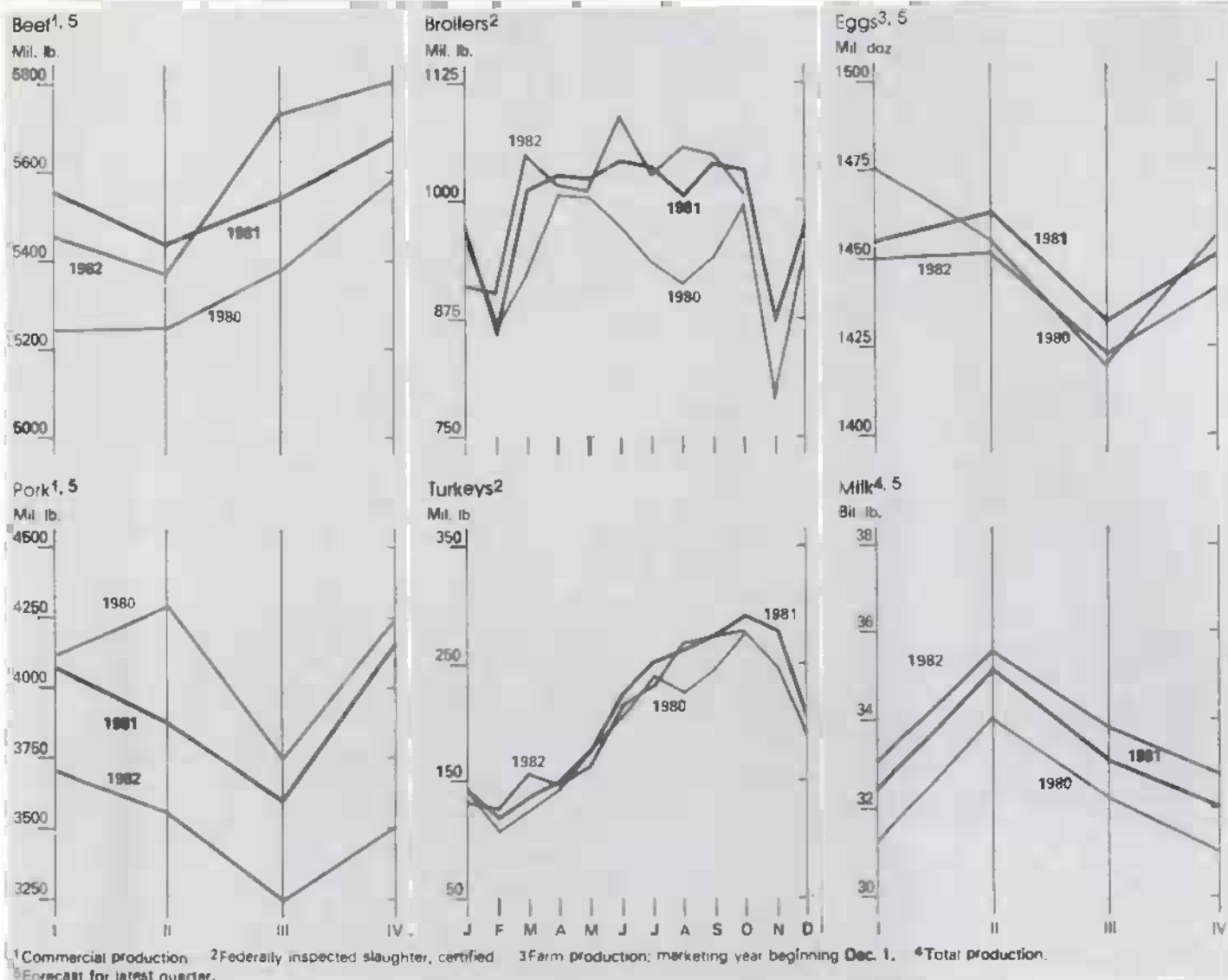
Soft demand, particularly in Middle Eastern countries, has dampened expansion plans in poultry-exporting countries—including Brazil, France, and the United States. Weaker domestic demand has also hurt production in many countries, including the United States.

Worldwide production of poultry meat in 1983 is forecast to increase about 2 percent from 1982, but this will still not bring total meat production to the 1981 level. Global output is placed at 22.3 million metric tons for 1982 and is forecast at 22.9 million for 1983, a rate of expansion well below the average of recent years.

In the United States, low prices held 1982 poultry production to a 1-percent increase, and forecasts for 1983 call for a 2-percent rise. A decline in turkey production is one reason for 1982's low growth, but turkey output should recover in 1983.

The large corn and soybean crops just harvested will hold down broiler producers' feed costs. Furthermore, the expected declines in red meat supplies through the first half of 1983 could encourage producers to expand their output. However, the sluggish economy will likely continue to limit sales and moderate the expansion. Therefore, a 1- to 3-percent increase in broiler production for 1983 seems likely. A slight increase in broiler production and a weak recovery in the economy will hold prices near 1982 levels.

Turkey producers may expand first-half 1983 output about 6 percent from 1982. In the second half, turkey output may increase about 2 percent from this year's reduced level. Without large stocks of frozen turkey and reduced supplies of red meats, turkey prices are expected to be stronger in 1983—possibly averaging 62 to 68 cents a pound, up from 61 to 63 cents in 1982. [Alan K. Hemphill (202) 447-7198 and Allen Baker (202) 447-8636]



Dairy

Milk production in the world's major dairy countries continues to expand, yielding surpluses that are expected to plague policymakers in many of these countries throughout the 1980's.

Although milk cow numbers are about unchanged since the mid-1970's, technological improvements in breeding, feeding, and housing and significant changes in herd structure have boosted productivity sharply.

Yields per cow are up about 10 percent overall, with much larger gains registered in France, India, the United Kingdom, Italy, Ireland, and the United States. Productivity is expected to increase further in these countries as well as many others during the next several years. Thus, even with an improved world economy—which would bolster the upward trend in cheese consumption and increase the use of dairy products in developing countries—the overall outlook is for milk production to grow faster than available outlets.

In the United States, record milk production and a record level of Government purchases, despite improved commercial disappearance, highlight the 1982 dairy situation. Potentially, 1983 presents the same picture. Milk production will be larger, and commercial disappearance will likely increase, but USDA will continue to remove large amounts of product from the market. Farm prices for milk and retail prices for dairy products will likely remain near year-earlier levels. [Carol Harvey (202) 447-7217 and Clifford Carman (202) 447-8636]

Eggs

Producers will likely remain cautious about expanding egg output in 1983, as they continue to retain old hens as long as they are producing. Egg production during 1983 may be about the same as in 1982, with low feed costs helping to moderate overall costs of production. But output in the first half may be down slightly because of a low number of replacement pullets. If the economy begins to recover in the first half of 1983, with interest rates low enough to encourage additional pullet purchases, egg producers are expected to increase output in the second half.

If producers keep output near last year's level, egg prices in the 1983 marketing year may average 67 to 73 cents, compared with 70.8 cents in 1982. Prices are expected to be below 1982 in the first half of 1983 because of weaker foreign demand. [Allen Baker (202) 447-8636]

CROP HIGHLIGHTS

Feed Grains

For the second consecutive year, world production of feed grains (coarse grains) has significantly exceeded anticipated consumption. As a result, world stocks at the end of 1982/83 are projected to be 25 percent larger than a year earlier and 79 percent above the level of 2 years ago. The stock buildup has been particularly sharp in the United States, with 1982/83 U.S. ending stocks forecast to be three times larger than those of 1980/81.

Feed grain production in the Northern Hemisphere was record large in 1982, despite poor crops in such major producing countries as the USSR and Mexico. Other major production increases were registered in the European Community, Eastern Europe, and China. The United States harvested a second consecutive record crop on reduced acreage, while Canadian production held near last year's record level. Among the major producers in the Southern Hemisphere, Australia and Argentina are likely to harvest smaller crops.

This year's record world coarse grain crop, at a time of slow expansion in many countries' livestock herds, has led to a slowdown in coarse grain trade. World trade is now forecast at around 99 million tons during July-June 1982/83, which would be the

second straight year that trade has declined—leaving it 7 million tons below the record 1980/81 level. Imports in such key importing areas as Eastern Europe and Mexico are likely to be below potential because of financial constraints. Imports by the USSR are expected to remain high, but could fall several million tons below the record 1981/82 level. Import demand is anticipated to increase in some Asian countries, principally China and South Korea. The slowed world import demand and larger exportable supplies are intensifying competition among exporters and lowering prices.

The large projected carryover and slow demand has put heavy pressure on prices. Worldwide, coarse grain prices have fallen to their lowest point in 10 years, despite the U.S. program to hold supplies from the market through the farmer-owned reserve program.

In the United States, the supply of corn for 1982/83 is estimated at a record 10.7 billion bushels—consisting of a record carryin of 2.37 billion bushels and a record harvest of 8.33 billion. By the end of 1982/83, U.S. carryover stocks are expected to reach 3.4 billion bushels—1 billion larger than this year's.

This season's large U.S. carryin will not be as bearish for market prices as it might appear. Almost 2.0 billion bushels of the carryin are isolated from the market (with the reserve containing 1,310 million bushels, Commodity Credit Corporation inventory 300 million, and outstanding and extended loans of 361 million)—leaving only about 395 million bushels as free stocks available to the market. This free portion of the carryover is the smallest since 1978, when free stocks totaled 377 million. Season-average farm prices for corn in the United States are forecast at \$2.15 to \$2.35 for 1982/83, compared with 1981/82's average of \$2.45. [Alan Terhaar (202) 447-2009 and Larry Van Meir (202) 447-8444]

Food Grains

World production of food grains (wheat and milled rice) is now estimated at a record 730 million tons for 1982/83—up about 1 percent from last year. World use is expected to rise as well, but will remain below production. The

generally better crops and poor financial conditions in major food-grain importing regions will reduce import demand this year, with world trade forecast down from last year's record. The expected oversupply in world markets during 1982/83 will perpetuate downward pressure on prices—at least until the outcome of 1983/84 harvests is clear. Much of the world stock buildup will take place in the United States. Overall, the world stocks-to-use ratio for food grains may increase to nearly 15 percent from 14 percent in 1981/82.

For wheat, world production is projected at a record 462 million tons—15 million larger than the previous 1978/79 record and 16 million above 1981/82. An area of 234 million hectares will likely be harvested this year, down 1.5 percent from the 1981/82 record; however, global yields will be a record of nearly 2 tons per hectare—up 5 percent from last year.

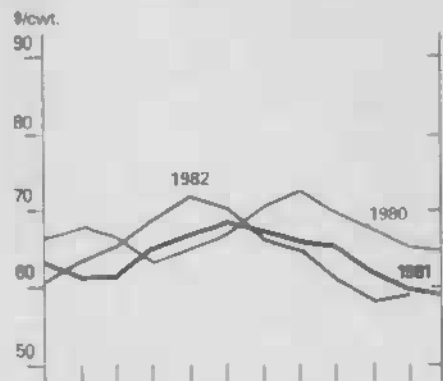
Unlike last year, only a small part of the world production increase—0.5 million tons—will come in the United States. Foreign production will climb 15 million tons from last year's level. With world production expected to exceed total use by 8 million tons, stocks by the end of 1982/83 will likely reach more than 90 million tons—up almost 10 percent from the season carryin. The global stocks-to-use ratio for wheat will hit nearly 20 percent by the end of 1982/83, up from 19 percent last year and 17 to 18 percent in the previous two seasons.

Most of this year's buildup in world wheat stocks will occur in the United States. Of the major importing countries, only India is expected to add to existing stocks this year. Going into the 1983/84 season, the United States will be holding 44 percent of world wheat stocks—up from a 1979-81 average of 30 percent. With the 1982 bumper crop boosting U.S. supplies to a record 4.0 billion bushels—up 5 percent from last year and 21 percent above 2 years ago—1982/83 farm prices are forecast to average \$3.40 to \$3.50 a bushel, the lowest since 1977/78.

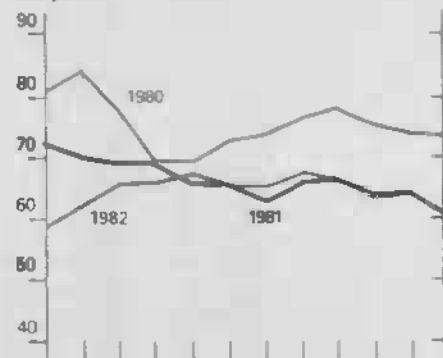
After hitting a record of nearly 1.8 billion bushels last season, U.S. exports of wheat during 1982/83 are now forecast at 1.65 billion. The expected decline is due mainly to reduced Soviet purchases and intensified competition

Commodity Market Prices: Monthly Update

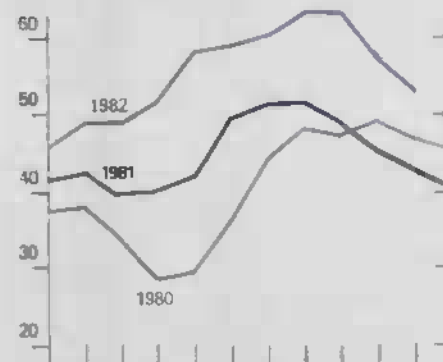
Choice steers¹



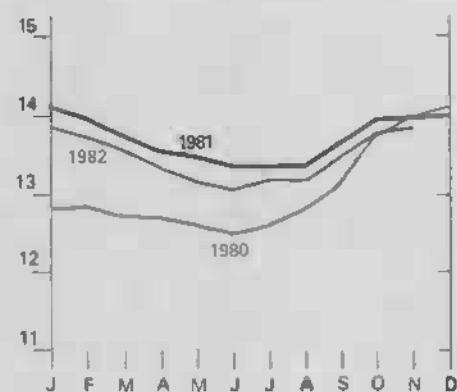
Choice feeder cattle²



Barrows and gilts³

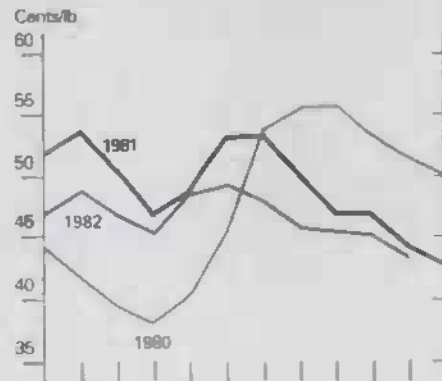


All milk

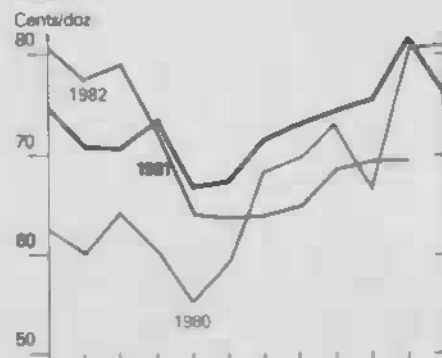


Prices for most recent month are mid-month prices.
¹Omaha. ²600-700 lbs., Kansas City. ³7 markets.

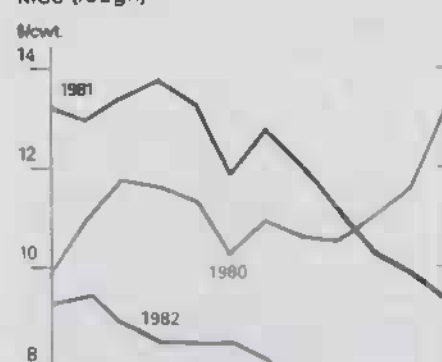
Broilers⁴



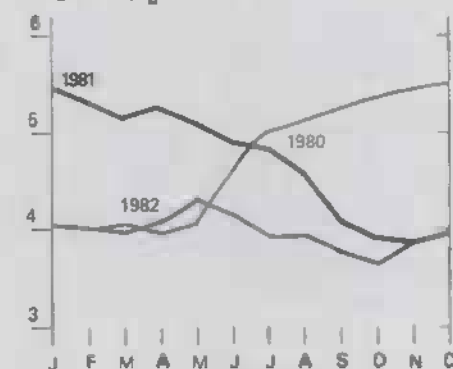
Eggs⁵



Rice (rough)

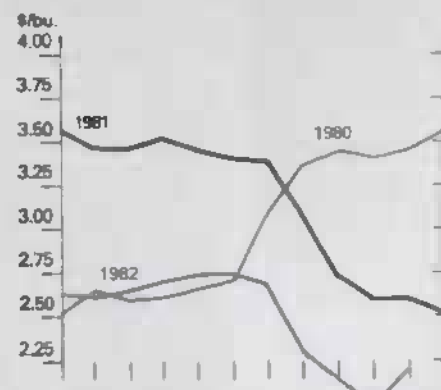


Sorghum grain

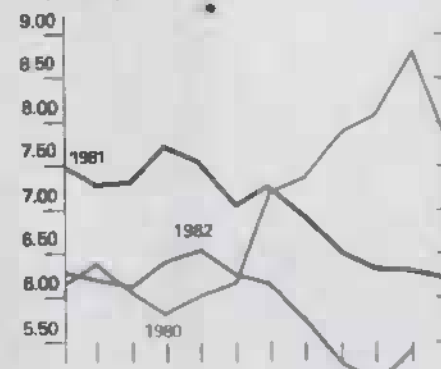


⁴Wholesale, New York. ⁵Grade A Large, New York.

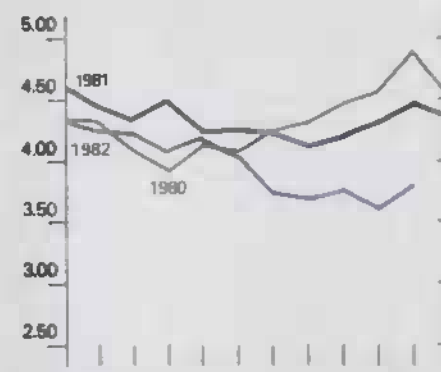
Corn⁶



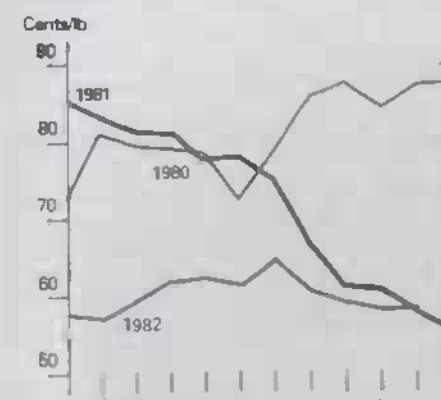
Soybeans⁷



Wheat⁸



Cotton⁹



⁶No. 2 Yellow, Chicago. ⁷No. 1 Yellow, Chicago.
⁸No. 1 HRW, Kansas City
⁹Average spot market, SLM, 1-16*

from other exporting nations. At this time, the U.S. share of overseas wheat markets is expected to dip slightly below last season's high of 48 percent.

World rice production for 1982/83 is currently forecast at 398 million tons (rough basis) (268 million tons, milled). Although down 3 percent from last year's record, this crop will still be the second largest ever. The lower production mainly reflects a decline in global yields, as area is down only marginally. The U.S. rice crop was 18 percent smaller than the 1981 record.

World consumption of rice is expected to fall in 1982/83, the first global decline in 10 years. India's consumption is forecast to drop 6 million tons this year, more than offsetting continued increases in rice consumption in the rest of the world. With world production expected to fall more than consumption, world ending stocks are likely to be drawn down to 18 million tons, the lowest in 6 years. However, the smaller global stocks will not likely result in much price strength. Most of the drawdown will occur in major exporting and consuming countries such as India, Japan, and Thailand. [John Dunmore (202) 447-8912 and Bruce Weber (202) 447-4146]

Oilseeds

The outlook for world oilseeds in 1982/83 is essentially a repeat of last year, with record production and continued weak demand. This will lead to lower prices and stock buildups—particularly for soybeans. The volume of U.S. oilseed exports will likely hold near last year's levels, but lower prices will pull the value down 8 percent to about \$9.0 billion.

World oilseed production is forecast at a record 184.9 million metric tons, 13 million more than last year and 10 million greater than the previous record set in 1979/80. World soybean production will likely account for most of the increase, up 13.2 percent from last year to a record 97.6 million tons.

Large supplies and low prices dominate the U.S. soybean outlook. Although domestic use and exports are expected to rise this season, the increase will

fall far short of the expansion in supplies. Stocks will build, and real soybean prices could fall to their lowest level in many years. Given prospects for weak economic growth in 1983 and further cutbacks in pork production (the main factor limiting domestic use), soybean producers will have to reduce output to bring stocks and prices to more normal levels. Nevertheless, even though soybean acreage will likely decrease in 1983, supplies are expected to continue large relative to demand.

Based on conditions as of November 1, 1982, U.S. soybean production is estimated at 2.3 billion bushels (62.6 million metric tons), 15 percent above 1981. This output, combined with a carryin of 268 million bushels on September 1, gives a record-large supply of 2.57 billion for 1982/83—11 percent above 1981/82. The previous alltime high was 2.44 billion bushels in 1979/80. Because of the lower prices, U.S. soybean use is forecast at 2.12 billion bushels, 3 percent above 1981/82. Domestic processors are expected to crush 1.09 billion bushels, 60 million above 1981/82. Exports are forecast at 940 million bushels, 11 million more than last season. [Philip L. Mackie (202) 447-1037 and Sam Evans (202) 447-8776]

Cotton

During 1982/83, world cotton output is forecast at 67.2 million bales—nearly 4 million below last season, but moderately above the 1976-80 average. Global mill use is estimated at 66.5 million bales—slightly below production, but a million above last season. Thus, this season's ending stocks are expected to total modestly above the 28.1 million bales of 1981/82, the largest since 1974/75. The United States may account for slightly over one-fourth of global stocks, the highest percentage since the late 1960's.

China has taken over the top spot in world cotton production, displacing the United States—the 1981/82 leader—and the Soviet Union—the leader during the late 1970's. This season's Chinese crop is forecast at a record 15 million bales, up 1.4 million from 1981/82 and nearly 5 million above the recent 5-year average. This remarkable growth reflects moderately larger area and sharply higher yields.

Most of the gain in world use this year will come in the centrally planned economies, where recessionary pressures are not so strong and the needs of a growing population dominate. World cotton consumption trended upward during the past decade, as larger foreign use more than offset smaller U.S. use.

China is the world's largest cotton consumer, accounting for about a fourth of total use. Mill use there is estimated at 16.5 million bales this season, 0.7 million above 1981/82 and 4 million above the 1976-80 average. Consumption in the Soviet Union, the second largest user, is placed at 9.5 million bales this season. Mill use in the other major consuming countries—India, the United States, and Japan—may match or exceed last season's consumption. The exact level will depend on the timing and extent of global economic recovery.

After strengthening during the 1970's, largely because of growing import needs by China's textile industry, world cotton import demand has weakened appreciably since 1979. Imports this season are forecast at 18.2 million bales, down from 20 million in 1981/82 and the smallest since 1976/77. Major reasons for the recent decline include increased cotton production in several major importing countries—most notably China—as well as sluggish consumption by other major importers, principally in the Far East and Europe. U.S. exports are expected to account for about 32 percent of world trade, slightly below last season's share.

Based on conditions as of November 1, the 1982 U.S. cotton crop is placed at 11.9 million bales—24 percent below last year, but well above earlier expectations. Despite the smaller crop, the excessive carryin stocks of 6.6 million bales will boost 1982/83 supplies to the highest level since 1967/68. At the same time, weak demand may pull total use to its lowest level since 1975, a year of severe recession. As a result, stocks may expand to 7.5 million bales by August 1, 1983—the most in 16 years. [Russell Barlowe (202) 447-9805 and Keith Collins (202) 447-8776]

Tobacco

Declining demand—both foreign and domestic—highlights the U.S. tobacco outlook for this marketing year. Although this year's crop is down 6 percent from last year, the total supply is larger because of increased carryin stocks. The 1983 crop will likely be smaller than 1982's. On November 30, USDA announced the national fluenced quota of 910 million pounds for 1983, a 10-percent drop from last year. After adjustment for shortfalls and excesses in individuals' 1982 marketings, the 1983 effective quota is about 895 million pounds, 8 percent below 1982 and the lowest quota on record. A crop close to the quota, when added to prospective carryover, would provide a 1983/84 supply a little smaller than this year's.

Burley tobacco auctions began on November 17. Through December 1, prices averaged slightly above the price support. Nearly a fourth of the crop was placed under loan, compared with a negligible amount last year.

Gross receipts from all tobacco will likely decline for the 1982 crop. Because of increases in price supports, prices have risen some, but not enough to offset the smaller crop. [Verner N. Grise (202) 447-8776]

Fruit

The fruit industry anticipates large supplies of all fresh fruit this year, with production rising substantially for both citrus and noncitrus fruits. Significant increases in production of apples, grapes, and oranges are likely to weaken grower prices substantially. Because of slow movement of most canned items, contract prices for canning noncitrus fruit were negotiated at lower levels than a year ago. Overall, despite the lower prices likely in 1982/83, larger output will result in higher grower returns. With input costs rising only moderately, profits may be near the levels of 1981/82.

With the increased supplies, the index of prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit continued to decline to 183 (1977=100) in November, down 6.6 percent from October; however, it was still 22 percent above a year ago. Lower prices for oranges were primarily responsible for the drop. The index is expected to continue declining this winter from current high levels,

as supplies of oranges will continue large. Barring a freeze in the citrus areas this winter, prices are likely to fall from a year ago.

Even with 2 consecutive monthly decreases, higher prices of apples and oranges have still kept the index of retail prices of fresh fruit substantially above a year earlier. In October, the index for fresh fruit reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was 317.1 (1967=100), 8.8 percent above a year ago.

Adequate supplies have moderated retail prices of processed fruit. In October, the BLS index of retail prices for processed fruit was 149.2 (1977=100), about the same as in September and only 3 percent above a year earlier. With the economy continuing sluggish and supplies adequate, prices are likely to increase only slightly from current levels. [Ben Huang (202) 447-7290]

Vegetables

Slowly increasing consumer demand will probably keep 1983 fresh vegetable production near 1982's record high. Both grower and retail prices should rise moderately. The larger 1982 tonnage of processing vegetables translated into increased packs, which will moderate any price rises for most canned and frozen items in the coming year. Meanwhile, because of large crops, prices for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry beans will likely average lower this season.

The slow growth in consumer spending on food and beverages will probably put downward pressure on prices. For fresh vegetables and melons, however, production and per-capita consumption has advanced steadily over the past decade, rising from 118 pounds in 1969 to 126 in 1981, despite higher vegetable prices relative to other foods. Heightened consumer awareness of nutrition has probably been the primary factor in this rise. The increased demand for fresh vegetables has undergirded prices over the past decade, and may continue to do so.

Reflecting the higher consumption of fresh vegetables, produce now accounts for 7 to 8 percent of total grocery store sales, up from 5 to 6 percent a few years ago. The average number of items in stores has also risen dramatically. Also boosting consumption is a sharp increase in demand for salad bars in restaurants since 1975.

Grower prices for fresh vegetables fell during 1982, but should resume their upward trend during 1983. Over the past 20 years, growers received price gains similar to the rate of inflation, but their costs rose less, allowing larger production to meet the growing demand. For 1983, the index of grower prices will likely average 125 to 140 (1977=100). Meanwhile, retail prices will also advance moderately in the coming year, with the retail price index averaging between 300 and 330 (1967=100). [Michael Stellmacher (202) 447-7290]

Sugar

Although world sugar production is expected to drop 1.5 million metric tons in 1982/83 to 98.5 million, production will exceed consumption for the second straight year—leading to yearend stocks equal to 45 percent of consumption. Low sugar prices have prevailed since the spring of 1981, but consumption has continued to decline in most industrial countries. Sugar use in the developing countries has seen only modest growth, largely because of the worldwide recession and increases in domestic prices for sugar recently imposed by the governments of some low-income countries.

The expectation of a large sugar surplus in 1982/83 will continue to weigh heavily on the world sugar market, exerting downward pressure on prices throughout the year. Barring major crop disasters, price increases after 1982/83 will be gradual at best until stocks are worked off.

Of total world production in 1982/83, sugar from beets is expected to account for 35.8 million tons (36.4 percent) and sugar from cane 62.6 million (63.6 percent). Low world sugar prices have resulted in reduced beet area this year, compared with 1981/82, but the sugarcane area is expected to grow slightly. Cane sugar output, however, is expected to decline because of reduced sugar content.

For the sugar year just begun, total world imports are likely to reach about 26 million tons, compared with 27 million in 1981/82. As usual, only about a quarter of annual production will enter world trade. The rest will be consumed or added to stocks in the producing countries.

In the United States, the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 has removed a major source of uncertainty in the sugar outlook by providing relatively assured prices for growers and processors through 1985/86. Still, producers have considerable leeway in planting decisions as they weigh the net return from alternative crops, just as the major industrial consumers of sweeteners can decide to alter their mix of sweetener use based on prices of competing sweeteners.

U.S. production of beet and cane sugar in crop year 1982/83 is estimated at 5.66 million tons (without Puerto Rico), down 7.5 percent from last season and 3.6 percent below 1980/81. On a calendar-year basis, 1982 sugar production is estimated at 5.7 million tons, 7.5 percent below 1981 and about equal to 1980. Beet sugar accounts for all of the decline in 1982/83's output. Four major processing facilities for beets were shut down in 1982, representing a loss of annual production capacity of 250,000 to 300,000 tons (raw basis). Two small cane-sugar mills in Louisiana were also closed.

U.S. consumption of refined sugar (approximated by sugar deliveries) was about 8.6 million tons in 1982. Per-capita sugar use is estimated at 73.7 pounds, down 5.8 pounds from 1981 and 10 pounds below 1980.

Domestic shipments of corn sweeteners for food use in 1982 are estimated at 5.6 million tons (dry basis), up 9 percent from 5.15 million in 1981. Most of the increase is due to an estimated 15-percent rise in sales of high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS), particularly for 55-percent-fructose HFCS. HFCS sales totaled around 3.1 million tons (dry basis), up from 2.7 million in 1981. Around half of HFCS sales were 55-percent-fructose, up from 40 percent in 1981. HFCS use in beverages reportedly rose nearly 40 percent to around 1.8 million tons. [Peter Buzzanell (202) 382-8910 and Robert Barry (202) 447-7290]



Income and Finance Update

Significant reductions in inflation and interest rates provided some relief to farmers in 1982, but cash-flow problems persisted as total cash receipts declined. Net farm income, cash flow, and personal disposable income are all estimated to have declined in 1982. The outlook for 1983, while still highly uncertain, does not promise much improvement in these aggregate indicators, although some individual farms and areas could do better.

Cash Receipts Down; Growth in Expenses Slower

This year's drop in total crop and livestock receipts parallels a significant reduction in the growth of expenses. Total cash receipts from farm marketings in 1982 likely fell 1 percent from last year's level to about \$142 billion.

Crop cash receipts declined 3 percent to about \$73 billion. Receipts are estimated to have dropped about 12 percent for food grains, 11 percent for cotton, and 4 percent for oil crops. Receipts for feed grains may have risen somewhat, as larger marketings and heavy CCC loan use offset lower prices.

The decline in crop receipts was partly offset by a small gain in livestock receipts. Prices received for livestock and products rose an estimated 2 percent from last year's level, more than offsetting a small decline in marketing volume. Hog receipts were up about 11 percent, but cattle receipts remained near last year's level. Receipts for poultry and eggs likely slipped about 4 percent in 1982, the first decline since 1974.

The growth in production expenses slowed significantly this year. After climbing an average of 10 percent in 1980 and 9 percent last year, total farm production expenses in 1982 rose only about 2 percent—for a total of \$144.3 billion. This year's increase was the smallest since 1968—when the index also rose 2 percent—and reflects small input price increases and reduced input use.

Prices paid for feed fell about a tenth this year in response to lower prices for corn, soybean meal, and mixed feeds. Prices paid for fuels and energy also averaged below a year earlier because of reduced demand and abundant supplies. Farm wage rates remained near those of 1981, as did prices paid for fertilizer, seed, building and fencing materials, and feeder livestock.

Despite recent declines in market interest rates, interest expenses will

1982 Cash Receipts: A Mixed Picture

	Crop*			Livestock*	
	\$ Bil.	% change from 1981		\$ Bil.	% change from 1981
Food grains	10.9	-12	Red meats	40.1	+3
Feed grains			Poultry		
and hay	19.2	+5	and eggs	9.5	-4
Oil crops	13.5	-4	Dairy		
Cotton	4.0	-11	products	18.1	+0
Vegetables	7.9	-6	Other live-		
Other crops	17.5	+2	stock products	1.3	0
Total crops	73.0	-3	Total livestock	69.0	+1

*Forecasts for 1982.

Farm Income Indicators Declined in 1982

Year	Cash income from farming	Operators' net farm income ²	Disposable per household income of farm population
		\$ Bil.	
1970	18.0	14.2	8,055
1971	17.6	14.8	8,701
1972	22.3	18.9	10,499
1973	34.5	33.4	15,066
1974	33.1	26.0	14,111
1975	28.5	25.2	14,602
1976	28.7	18.7	12,777
1977	26.1	18.4	13,327
1978	35.0	26.7	16,959
1979	37.0	32.3	19,175
1980	35.0	20.1	16,444
1981	31.5	25.1	18,348
1982 ³	31.0	19.0	17,310

¹ Cash receipts from farm marketings (including net CCC loans), Government payments, and other sources less intermediate production expenses, business taxes, wages, and net rent to landlords.

² Cash receipts from farm marketings, Government payments, nonmoney and other farm income less total production expenses (including depreciation). ³ Forecast.

likely total over \$22 billion in 1982—with average debt outstanding rising about a tenth and the interest rate on all outstanding debt increasing to about 11 percent. Lower market interest rates will help to slow growth in farmers' interest expenses during 1983.

Government Payments Up

Direct Government payments to farmers are currently estimated at about \$4.0 billion in 1982, up from \$1.9 billion in 1981. Direct payments in the first half totaled about \$1.3 billion, but second-half payments could reach \$2.7 billion. Deficiency payments to wheat and barley farmers for the 1982 crop likely added about \$535 million to the 1982 total, and advance payments under the 1982 feed grain, cotton, and rice programs added over \$650 million. Farmer-owned reserve storage payments will contribute over \$800 million to farmers' cash flow.

Farm Income Down Moderately

Cash income from farming (including net CCC loans), which measures cash available for household consumption, business operations, and capital expenditures, is estimated at about \$31 billion for 1982—down about 2 percent from the previous year's level despite larger direct Government payments.

The current assessment for net farm income, after adjusting for inventory changes, is still \$19.0 billion, down from \$25.1 billion in 1981 and \$20.1 billion in 1980. The range in the net farm income estimate is \$18 to \$20 billion.

Average personal disposable income per farm household likely fell 6 percent from 1981's level of \$18,348 to about \$17,310—roughly 68 percent of nonfarm disposable income per household. This broad measure of the well-being of farm families includes after-tax income from both farm and off-farm sources. Although personal income from farming likely declined in 1982, income from off-farm sources probably rose 3 to 5 percent.

Currently, prospects are not favorable for improved farm income in 1983. Although production expenses will continue to moderate, perhaps increasing only 2 to 3 percent, total cash receipts are not expected to rise significantly. Crop receipts may decline somewhat, but a likely rise in livestock receipts could be offsetting. Weather and the extent of economic recovery will be the major factors affecting farmers' income in 1983.

Interest Expenses Take a Bigger Bite

The high interest rates since 1979 have been particularly damaging to the financial well-being of agriculture. This year, farmers spent an estimated \$77 billion on nonfarm-produced inputs, financing about 25 percent of these purchases with credit. Of about \$30 billion in capital purchases, 50 percent was credit-financed. Since 1979, credit costs for wheat and soybean producers rose more than 60 percent—increasing to nearly one-sixth of total production costs (excluding land charges). Interest outlays will account for about 15 percent of total production expenses in 1982, compared with 12 percent in 1980 and 7 percent in 1973.

The interest rate outlook for agriculture has improved significantly since early in 1982 and will provide some relief for farmers' costs in 1983. The prime rate is now forecast to average 11 to 13 percent in 1983, down from 1982's average of slightly below 15 percent. Treasury bill rates, now 4 percentage points below a year ago, are likely to increase gradually through 1983 but still average 1 to 2 points below their 1982 levels.

Changes in interest rates charged by production credit associations (PCA's) and Federal land banks (FLB's) generally lag behind changes in national money markets. Fourth-quarter 1982 rates were below 14 percent for PCA loans and averaged about 12 percent for FLB's. These rates are likely to continue declining through much of 1983, but could rise slightly in the fourth quarter. On an annual basis, PCA rates may drop as much as 2.5 percentage points and FLB rates 1 point from 1982 levels.

Credit Available, But Demand Likely To Fall

Farm loan funds appear to be adequate, with agricultural lenders having no apparent difficulty in obtaining loanable funds. The loan-to-deposit ratios of commercial banks suggest ample liquidity. However, banks indicate that only farmers with adequate equity will qualify for credit. At current interest rates and commodity prices, qualifying for a loan on a cash-flow basis will be difficult for many farmers. It's likely that debt restructuring, loan extensions, and renewals to marginal farm borrowers will slow from

the pace of the last 2 years. Nevertheless, continued drops in interest rates may provide a favorable opportunity for farmers to refinance current loans at a lower rate.

Farmland Values Decline

A major development over the past year has been the decline in farm real-estate values. After increasing at an annual rate of 13 percent during the 1970's and 9 percent in 1980, farmland values fell 1 percent during February 1981 through April 1982. Declines were greatest in the Corn Belt, Lake States, and Southeast. This weakness in the land market mirrors reduced expectations of returns to agriculture.

Comparing the rate of growth in income returns to land with capital gains¹ explains why land values declined last year—and why they may decline again this year. Between 1960 and 1974, the increase in income returns to land ownership far outstripped capital gains (from land value increases) over that period. This created the expectation by farmland buyers that the growth in income returns to land justified continued growth in land values.

Beginning in 1975-79, however, capital gains grew substantially faster than the growth rate in returns to land—5.6 percent compared with 1.1. During 1975 to 1981, capital gains grew at an average rate of 2.6 percent, while the real rate of growth in income returns to land turned negative, averaging -1.6 percent.

What is the likely future direction of income returns to land and, consequently, of land values? Several factors will affect the outcome: Improvement in the U.S. and world economies, the level of Government support programs, and expansion of markets for U.S. farm products. However, land value appreciation will most likely lag

¹Capital gains in agriculture are largely increases in wealth resulting from increases in land values. Income return means the portion of income accruing to land ownership.

Recent Declines in Income Returns to Land Helping To Dampen Land Values

Period	Inflation-adjusted capital gains on farmland	Rate of inflation-adjusted growth in income returns to land
	Percent	
1960-64	3.5	9.2
1965-69	2.3	9.8
1970-74	5.5	18.9
1975-79	5.6	1.1
1975-81	2.6	-1.6

behind improvements in these areas, just as land value depreciation lagged behind the decline in real returns to land. Land values almost certainly dropped further in 1982 and may fall again in 1983, with the largest drops occurring in the Corn Belt and the South. With improvement in the U.S. economy and lower interest rates, land markets should bottom out and then begin to improve by late next year.

Farm-Sector Equity Declines

In 1982, farm-sector equity likely declined for the second straight year after adjusting for inflation. While real growth in farm-sector wealth has turned negative about 1 year in 4 since World War II, nominal wealth has not declined since the early 1950's. The drop in the farm sector's wealth is primarily due to falling land values.

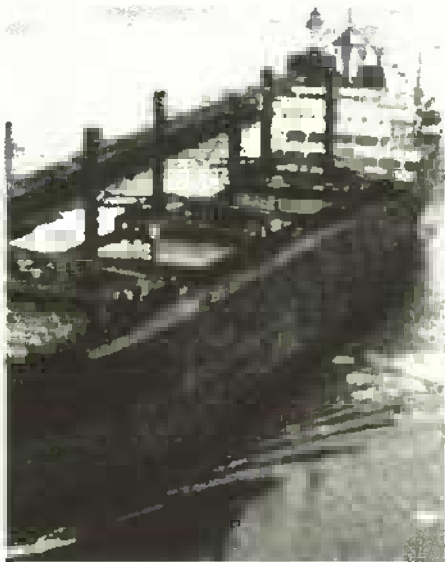
In 1972 dollars, farm sector assets totaled \$558.5 billion as of January 1, 1982, a 9-percent decline from a year earlier. Total real debt for the farm sector was about \$100 billion, up 1 percent from last year. Total farm-sector equity declined 11 percent in real terms.

Farm-sector equity for January 1, 1983, likely declined again. Retained earnings did not increase during 1982, and asset values, particularly land values, probably fell. The deflated value of agricultural assets on January 1, 1983, was forecast to drop around 8 percent, with total debt rising by about 2 percent in constant dollars. This implies a debt-to-asset ratio of about .20 percent, the highest in 40 years. [Ron Meekhof (202) 447-7340 and Gary Lucier (202) 447-4190]

Balance Sheet of the Farm Sector

	As of January 1						
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 p	1983 F
	\$ Bil. 1972*						
Assets							
Physical assets:							
Real estate	357.7	396.7	436.5	464.4	468.0	421.4	377.3
Non-real estate:							
Livestock & poultry	22.0	22.8	34.2	37.7	34.3	27.4	28.4
Machinery & motor vehicles	53.8	55.1	56.7	59.4	58.0	57.0	55.0
Crops stored on & off farms	16.7	17.7	18.7	20.6	20.2	18.7	18.3
Household equipment and furnishings	9.2	9.9	10.7	10.5	10.9	11.1	10.6
Financial assets:							
Deposits and currency	11.2	10.9	10.3	9.8	9.1	8.6	8.3
U.S. savings bonds and investment in coops	14.2	13.5	15.0	14.9	14.6	14.3	14.3
Total	502.8	526.6	582.1	617.3	615.1	558.5	512.2
Claims							
Liabilities:							
Real estate debt	42.9	45.5	47.2	50.8	51.9	52.2	52.6
Non-real estate debt	34.8	39.8	43.8	46.5	46.9	47.5	48.8
Total	77.7	85.3	91.0	97.3	98.8	99.7	101.4
Proprietors' equity	425.1	441.3	491.1	520.0	516.3	458.8	410.8
Debt-to-asset ratio	.154	.162	.156	.158	.161	.179	.198

*Deflated by the GNP implicit price deflator. p = preliminary. F = Forecast.



World Agriculture and Trade

1983 EXPORT OUTLOOK

U.S. farm exports are expected to decline further in fiscal 1983, as large global crop supplies and weak demand keep prices under pressure. After an 11-percent drop in fiscal 1982 to \$39.1 billion, this year's exports are projected to fall another 4 percent to \$37.5 billion. Record U.S. crops and dampened demand here and abroad have driven U.S. commodity prices down. However, because of the appreciating dollar, the lower prices have not stimulated a proportionate increase in foreign demand. With relatively little change in farm imports, the U.S. agricultural trade surplus is expected to fall to around \$22 billion from nearly \$24 billion in fiscal 1982.

Export volume is expected to be up slightly from last year's 158 million metric tons and will be roughly the same as in 1980 and 1981. Recovery in the feed grain market may provide most of the growth, accompanied by expanded soybean meal exports and continued heavy wheat shipments. However, given uncertainty about world demand and production prospects in the Southern Hemisphere, the export volume could be around 10 million tons above or below the current forecast. Prices are also very uncertain, and the value of U.S. exports could vary by about 10 percent.

U.S. Agricultural Exports by Commodity

	Fiscal years			
	1980	1981	1982 p	1983 F
	\$ Bil.			
Grains & feed	18,512	21,900	17,614	16.7
Wheat & flour	6,555	7,965	7,616	7.0
Rice	1,170	1,537	1,149	1.0
Coarse grains ¹	9,185	10,512	7,051	7.0
Corn ²	7,642	8,966	5,962	6.0
Oilseeds & products	10,017	9,400	9,730	9.0
Soybeans	6,164	5,986	6,479	5.8
Soybean cake & meal	1,650	1,599	1,453	1.4
Soybean oil	0,762	0,457	0,498	0.5
Fruits, nuts, & vegetables	2,699	3,084	2,851	2.9
Tobacco	1,349	1,339	1,486	1.5
Cotton & linters	3,033	2,248	2,163	1.9
Seeds	0,242	0,283	.296	0.3
Sugar & tropical products . . . . .	.826	1,372	.839	0.6
Livestock & products	3,096	3,148	3,164	3.4
Poultry & products . . . . .	.546	.765	.579	.6
Dairy products . . . . .	.161	.243	.372	.3
Total	40,481	43,780	39,094	37.5

	Million metric tons			
Wheat	36,066	42,247	44,607	43.5
Wheat flour	0,882	0,940	0,886	1.0
Coarse grains ¹	71,289	69,383	58,179	64.0
Corn ²	61,417	59,367	49,608	54.6
Feeds, ingredients, & fodders	6,247	5,820	6,000	6.0
Rice	2,955	3,172	2,911	2.7
Soybeans	23,833	19,972	25,477	25.6
Soybean cake & meal	7,175	6,149	6,266	7.1
Soybean oil	1,220	0,739	0,941	0.9
Sunflowerseed oil	0,086	0,301	0,103	0.2
Sunflowerseed	1,927	1,426	1,542	1.5
Other oilcakes & meals	0,425	0,441	0,289	0.4
Tobacco	0,283	0,252	0,254	0.3
Cotton & linters	2,047	1,264	1,556	1.3
Fruits, nuts & vegetables	3,109	3,405	3,139	3.2
Beef, pork, & variety meats	0,325	0,386	0,398	0.4
Poultry meat	0,320	0,395	0,314	0.3
Animal fats	1,542	1,536	1,497	1.5
Other	4,126	4,508	3,742	3.5
Total	163,877	162,337	158,101	163.4

¹ Includes corn, oats, barley, sorghum, and rye. ² Excludes products. p = preliminary. F = Forecast.

Stronger-than-expected economic recovery or a prolonged slump would alter the export forecast significantly. Further, the worldwide economic slowdown has magnified the impact of the strong U.S. dollar, and the outlook for the international money market is uncertain. Other factors affecting U.S. exports in fiscal 1983 include intense competition for world markets, continued financial problems in many developing countries, growth in the world's livestock industries, foreign crop developments, and policy decisions in foreign countries.

Grain Export Volume To Pick Up U.S. grain exports may increase 4 to 5 million tons in fiscal 1983, as larger feed grain shipments offset reduced wheat and rice exports. However, export unit values will likely average around 10 percent below last year's sharply reduced levels. Most of the gain will be in wheat exports to India and feed grain shipments to Mexico. Smaller increases are anticipated for grain shipments to other developing countries. On the other hand, grain shipments to Western and Eastern Europe and the USSR may decline. Following an 8-percent drop last year, rice exports are expected to fall 6 to 8 percent, mostly because of reduced shipments to East Asia and Italy.

Exports of oilseeds and products may decline to around \$9 billion because of significantly lower prices. Soybean exports may increase slightly to a record volume. Shipments to Western Europe are forecast to total near fiscal 1982's high level, and exports to the Far East will likely increase. Protein meal exports are expected to continue strong, with larger shipments to the European Community. Stiff competition for Malaysian palm oil and Brazilian soybean oil will prevent gains in U.S. soybean oil exports, despite low prices.

Meanwhile, U.S. cotton exports may fall 15 percent in volume. Shipments to China will likely be very low, and declines are expected for several markets because foreign mill use remains depressed. Tobacco exports are forecast near last year's volume, but export prices will likely increase.

Exports of animals and products are forecast to rise 5 percent to \$4.3 billion, because prices and export volumes are projected up. Beef exports may increase a tenth in volume, and shipments of animal fat are expected to return to the fiscal 1981 level. Hide and skin shipments may remain about the same as last year, but the export unit value may recover. Exports of poultry and poultry products may come close to last year's reduced value. The volume of poultry meat exports is forecast down around a tenth, with prices increasing slightly.

Regional Highlights:

Exports to Developed Countries Forecast Down

• *European Community (EC).* The value of U.S. agricultural exports to the EC may decline almost a tenth this year, mostly because of lower grain and oilseed prices. With record grain production, the EC now has a large surplus, so imports are being discouraged. The EC economy is likely to remain weak in the months ahead, with high unemployment restraining consumer spending. Meanwhile, total livestock production is projected up less than 2 percent in 1983. Price relationships are highly favorable to the feeding of protein meal and will likely remain so unless the EC takes measures to encourage feeding of domestic grains.

USDA Announces Blended-Credit Program for Exports

World agricultural trade will be fiercely competitive in 1982/83. Governments are providing substantial export subsidies and negotiating trade agreements to boost sales. The United States is also pursuing an aggressive export-expansion program.

On October 20, Secretary Block announced a 3-year \$1.5-billion Blended Credit Export Enhancement Program. For fiscal 1983, \$500 million will be provided to foreign nations that offer the best opportunity for additional sales this year and for long-term marketing gains. In 1983 the blend will consist of \$100 million of interest-free direct credits (provided by the Commodity Credit

Corporation (CCC) under its GSM-5 program) and \$400 million of credit guarantees (issued by the CCC under its GSM-102 program). Under the latter, funds will be provided by private banks at market rates of interest; the CCC will guarantee repayment of 98 percent of principal and up to 8 percentage points of interest.

The effect of the blended credit program is to offer credit at 80 percent of market rates, thus placing U.S. agriculture on a more competitive basis in world markets. In addition to the \$400 million of credit guarantees being issued under the blended-credit program, the CCC has the authority to issue \$3.4 billion in other types of credit in fiscal 1983.

• *Non-EC Western Europe.* Shipments to non-EC Western Europe may drop 13 to 15 percent in value this year. In Spain and Portugal, harvests have recovered following 2 years of drought. Therefore, the region's grain production was up over 3 million tons in 1982. With feedstuffs representing two-thirds of U.S. exports to the region, the volume of feed grain and soybean shipments will decline significantly in fiscal 1983. A 2-percent expansion is foreseen for the livestock sector, particularly in Spain, which has most of the region's meat production. Spain's hog numbers may decline in 1983, while pork output could rise about 5 percent. Following an estimated 7-percent drop in 1982, poultry production may increase 3 percent next year.

• *Japan.* Because of the slowdown in the Japanese economy and a substantial devaluation of the yen against the dollar during 1982, U.S. agricultural exports to Japan may fall slightly in fiscal 1983. Corn exports may recover somewhat, but no volume gains are expected for the other major products. Cotton exports will likely decline.

• *Canada.* U.S. agricultural exports to Canada are forecast to decline for the second straight year. Canadian import prospects will be influenced by the current poor economic situation, a record harvest, and the weakness of the Canadian dollar relative to U.S. currency.

Shipments to Centrally Planned Economies May Drop Sharply

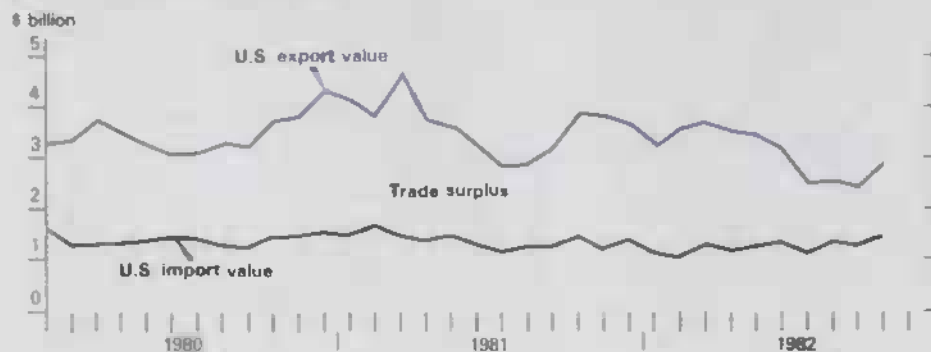
• *USSR.* U.S. farm exports to the USSR may decline a fourth this year because of lower prices and reduced wheat shipments. USDA estimates the 1982 Soviet grain crop at 180 million tons, up from 160 million estimated for last year. Grain imports are expected to decline from 46 million tons to 37 million. On the other hand, poor Soviet crops of soybeans and sunflowerseeds may necessitate expanded imports of soybeans and protein meal.

• *China.* Following a surge of growth between 1977 and 1981, U.S. agricultural exports to China have declined substantially. In fiscal 1983, the value of exports to China is projected to drop a fourth from last year. U.S. grain exports are expected to maintain recent high volumes, but shipments of other products—particularly cotton—will once again drop considerably.

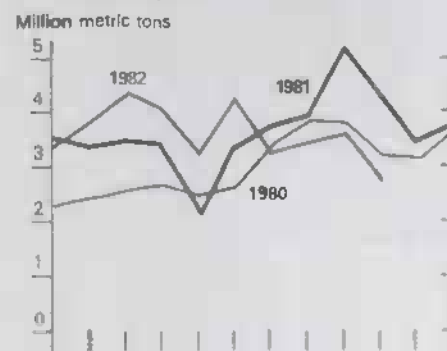
The recent reduction in China's purchases from the United States reflects the success of Chinese policies to expand domestic production of cash crops, such as cotton and oilseeds. A key part of the new policies is import substitution—utilizing high levels of the relatively lower priced grain imports to help guarantee supplies to producers who are expanding cash crop

U.S. Agricultural Trade Indicators

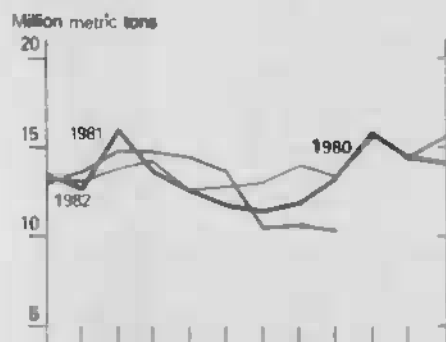
U.S. agricultural trade balance



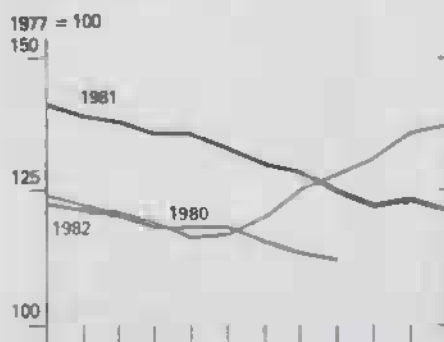
U.S. wheat exports



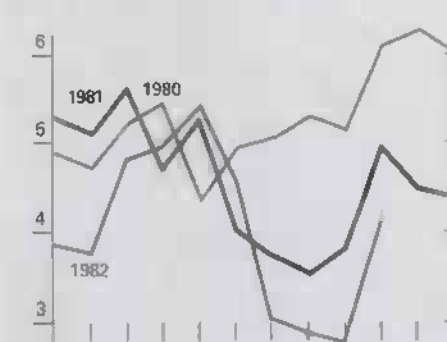
Export volume



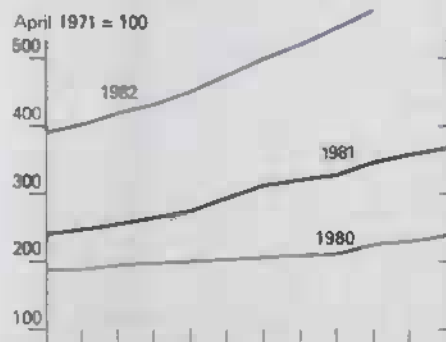
Export prices



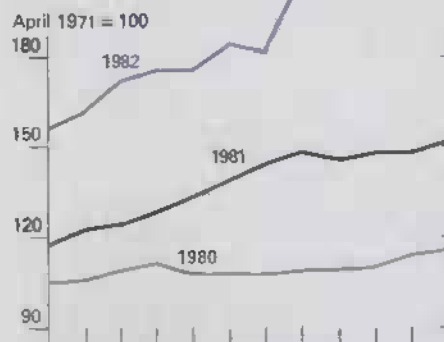
U.S. corn exports



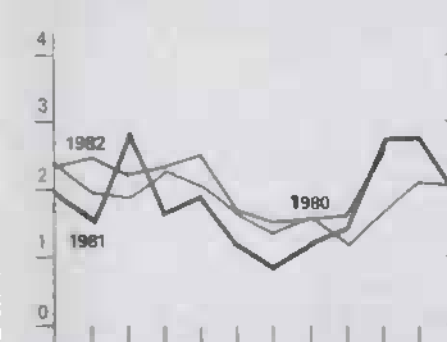
Wheat exchange rate*



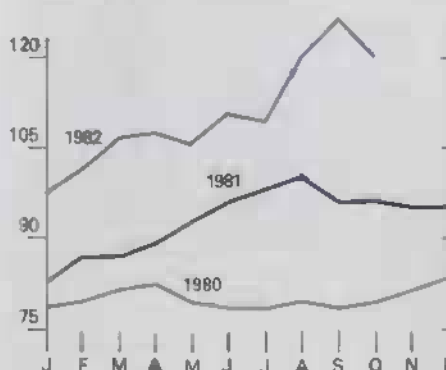
Corn exchange rate*



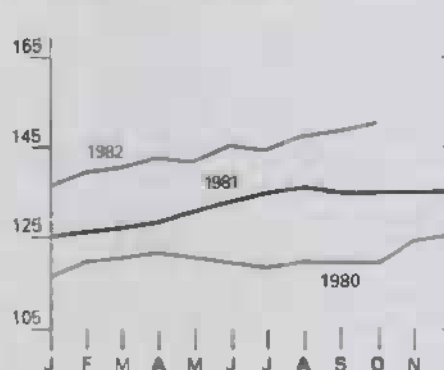
U.S. soybean exports



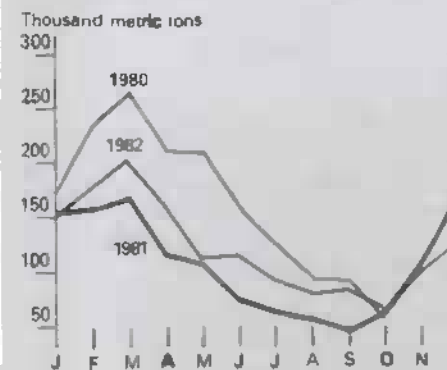
Soybeans exchange rate*



Cotton exchange rate*



U.S. cotton exports



*Foreign currency value of U.S. dollar, weighted by relative size of agricultural trade with the United States. An increasing value indicates that dollar has appreciated against the basket of currencies represented in that particular commodity market.

U.S. Agricultural Exports by Region

Commodity	1980	1981	1982 p	1983 F
	\$ Bil.			
Western Europe	12.488	11.824	12.164	10.9
European Community ¹	9.576	8.921	8.894	8.1
Other Western Europe	2.912	2.903	3.270	2.8
Eastern Europe	2.446	2.056	.920	.9
USSR	1.515	1.706	2.322	1.7
Asia	14.239	16.135	14.137	14.1
West Asia ²	1.383	1.780	1.486	1.5
South Asia ³ . . . . .	.795	.598	.711	1.3
Southeast & East Asia ⁴	4.329	4.832	4.383	4.5
Japan	5.775	6.739	5.737	5.4
China	1.957	2.186	1.819	1.4
Canada	1.637	2.141	1.872	1.8
Africa	2.286	2.845	2.447	2.5
North Africa ⁵	1.261	1.514	1.389	1.5
Other Africa	1.025	1.331	1.058	1.0
Latin America	5.482	6.873	4.938	5.3
Mexico	2.005	2.732	1.493	2.0
Central America & Caribbean	1.096	1.81	1.112	1.1
South America	2.380	2.960	2.333	2.2
Oceania	0.189	0.208	.294	.3
Total	40.481	43.788	39.094	37.5
Developed countries ⁷	20.289	20.912	20.067	18.4
Less developed countries	14.275	16.928	13.965	15.1
Centrally planned countries	5.917	5.948	5.061	4.0

p = preliminary, F = Forecast. ¹ Data are adjusted for transshipments through Canada and Western Europe. ² Includes Greece. ³ Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Gaza Strip, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Sana), Yemen (Aden), Oman, and Bahrain. ⁴ Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. ⁵ Mongolia, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, Philippines, Macao, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Cambodia. ⁶ Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt. ⁷ Western Europe, Japan, Canada, Oceania.

production. These guaranteed supplies, together with other incentives and some relaxation in government controls, have led producers to sharply increase area and production of cotton, oilseeds, and sugar.

• **Eastern Europe.** U.S. agricultural exports to Eastern Europe may slip further this year, as inadequate foreign exchange will continue to restrict the region's imports. Demand will be further dampened by an expected record grain crop in Eastern Europe and by unchanged or reduced livestock numbers. On January 1, 1983, the region's cattle and hog numbers may be down 1 and 4 percent, respectively. The outlook is poor for resumption of growth in Poland's large-scale poultry industry, which is based on U.S. feed. Until recently, Poland was the largest U.S. farm market in Eastern Europe.

The limited availability of hard-currency credit in Eastern Europe is a major factor in estimating U.S. farm exports. The credit picture should be marginally better in fiscal 1983, particularly for Yugoslavia and Poland.

Purchases by Developing Nations To Expand Modestly

• **Mexico.** U.S. farm exports to Mexico may reach \$2 billion this year, up from \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1982. Severe drought struck Mexico this summer, resulting in the smallest corn crop since 1969—about 5.5 million tons below 1981. The soybean crop was significantly reduced by a hurricane. Mexico will need substantial imports of corn, sorghum, and soybeans this year to maintain adequate food consumption. Despite the foreign exchange crisis, agricultural purchases will receive priority in government imports. The United States has provided Mexico \$1.0 billion in Commodity Credit Corporation credit guarantees.

• **Other Latin American countries.** Exports to other Latin American countries may decline slightly in value. This year, agricultural output fell in Brazil and registered only marginal

gains in most other markets. However, governments are facing the conflicting pressures of rapid population growth and foreign exchange shortages. Thus, imports by most countries will remain close to fiscal 1982 levels.

• **East and Southeast Asia.** Following a 9-percent decline in value last year, U.S. farm exports to the developing countries of East and Southeast Asia may increase slightly in fiscal 1983. The recovery will result primarily from improved market shares for many U.S. products, especially grains and cotton. The least developed countries continue to face slow economic growth, partly the result of slack demand and low prices for many of their exports. In the more industrialized countries, which take three-quarters of U.S. farm exports to the region, little economic recovery is foreseen in the months ahead because of the slowdown in worldwide economic growth.

With livestock industries expanding again through most of the region, shipments of U.S. feedstuffs are forecast to increase in fiscal 1983. Tobacco exports may jump sharply in volume, and shipments of animal products may increase. Rice exports will remain small, however, because of good crops in South Korea and Indonesia.

• **South Asia.** Record U.S. exports to South Asia are in prospect, with large Indian wheat purchases helping to push the value over \$1 billion. The most significant factor affecting South Asian imports is the poor 1982 monsoon, which led to shortfalls in fall harvests of rice, coarse grains, and oilseeds, particularly in India and Bangladesh. The shortages of rice and coarse grains will be compensated for by drawing down government-owned stocks and by importing additional wheat. With supplies of Australian wheat limited, U.S. export prospects are improved.

The region's reduced fall oilseed harvests will expand 1982/83 import requirements for vegetable oils, primarily soybean and palm oil. Because of stiff competition from Brazilian soybean oil and Malaysian palm oil, particularly in the Indian market, U.S. soybean oil exports may increase only marginally.

• **Middle East.** U.S. agricultural exports to the Middle East may increase slightly in fiscal 1983. Because of the shortfall in Australian wheat production, the U.S. share of this expanding market will likely rise. Exports of feedstuffs are also projected up this year. Continued gains are expected for fruits, nuts, and other processed foods. Poultry meat exports will likely surpass last year's reduced volume.

• **North Africa.** U.S. credit programs will boost farm exports to North Africa to a record value in fiscal 1983, creating sizable gains in shipments of wheat, wheat flour, and corn to Egypt and Morocco. Exports of vegetable oil, tallow, and pulses will increase a tenth or more. On the other hand, U.S. shipments of poultry meat to North Africa may drop below \$3 million—from a high of \$71 million in fiscal 1981.

• **Sub-Saharan Africa.** U.S. agricultural exports to Sub-Saharan Africa may increase slightly in value. Shipments to Nigeria may rise about 8 percent in fiscal 1983. Grain exports will increase because U.S. wheat and rice are considered basic foodstuffs. Nigeria's imports of other foodstuffs may also recover slightly. Exports to South Africa may increase in value, as larger oilseed imports offset a drop in wheat and rice shipments.

Several African countries, including Zaire, Zambia, Tanzania, and Kenya, must tightly control all imports because of severe foreign exchange shortages. Prices of their major export commodities—coffee, cocoa, tea, sugar, copper, and diamonds—remain low. The P.L. 480 program will play an important role in exports to these countries and others in the region.

U.S. Farm Imports To Change Little
The value of U.S. agricultural imports in fiscal 1983 is forecast at \$15.5 billion, compared with \$15.3 billion last year. Coffee imports may recover to about \$3 billion because of slightly higher unit values. The import value for cocoa is also expected to rebound.

The volume of red meat imports is forecast to decline 5 percent to about 850,000 tons, but the unit value may be slightly higher. Sugar imports are expected to be down a fourth in volume because of lower demand and continued import quotas. [Sally Byrne (202) 447-8857 and Steve Milmo (202) 447-8054]



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Food and Marketing

1983 FOOD OUTLOOK

In 1983, retail food prices are forecast to rise 3 to 6 percent, as a continued slowing of the general inflation rate may again hold down food marketing costs. Food prices have been rising at progressively slower rates since 1979's 10.9-percent climb. The 1982 food-price rise of about 4.5 percent was the smallest since 1976. Although demand for food may improve some in 1983, larger supplies will limit the rise in the farm value of foods.

After falling 0.5 percent in 1982, total per-capita consumption of food is expected to recover about 1 percent next year. Led by a recovery of fruit supplies, consumption of crop-product foods will be up 2 to 3 percent, offsetting lower expected consumption of animal-product foods.

Retail food prices have been moderating recently because of a slowdown in two major components of the consumer food dollar—the farm value of foods and the farm-to-retail price spread, which together account for about 82 percent of grocery store food prices. The farm value of foods—accounting for slightly over a third of retail food costs—has risen slowly for the past 3 years and is expected to gain only slightly in 1983. Weak domestic and export demand have dampened U.S. farm prices during this period; demand is expected to show only slight improvement next year.

Small Rise in Food Prices Forecast for 1983 . . .

	Change from previous year				
	1979	1980	1981	1982 p	1983 F
	Percent				
All food	10.9	8.6	7.9	4-1/2	3 to 6
Food away from home. . .	11.2	9.9	9.0	5-1/2	4 to 6
Food at home.	10.8	8.0	7.3	4	3 to 6

. . . As the Farm Value and Price Spread Continue to Moderate

	Relative weight	Change from previous year				
		1979	1980	1981	1982 p	1983 F
		Percent				
Retail cost.	100	11.7	7.2	7.7	4	3 to 6
Farm value.	35	10.7	5.5	2.8	2	1 to 4
Farm-to-retail price spread	65	12.3	8.3	10.5	5	4 to 7

p = preliminary, F = Forecast.

The farm-to-retail price spread—representing the charges for marketing food, which account for about 65 percent of retail prices—has risen significantly less since 1979, with a sharp slowdown in 1982. Continued moderation in the spread is forecast for 1983.

MARKETING COST OUTLOOK

Food marketing costs increased about 5 percent in 1982, down significantly from 1981's 11-percent rise. This decrease parallels the slowdown in general inflation, which has fallen from 10.4 percent in 1981 to about 6.5 percent this year. With the general inflation rate expected to slow further in 1983, the rise in food marketing costs will remain moderate. Four major factors—labor, packaging, energy, and transportation—account for over three-fourths of all food marketing costs.

● **Labor.** Labor costs, representing wages and benefits paid to workers in the food industry, account for nearly half of all food marketing costs. They rose about 7 percent in 1982, after climbing 10 percent last year. Labor costs have risen more slowly at each major stage of marketing—manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing—with the greatest moderation occurring at retail. Much of this

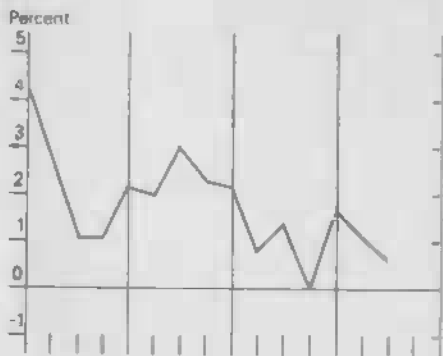
slowdown reflects smaller wage and benefit increases that were negotiated in contracts this year, as the recession and high unemployment prompted concessions to protect jobs.

Food industry labor costs will probably slow further in 1983, rising 5 to 7 percent. As in 1982, the minimum wage will be unchanged in the coming year, and cost-of-living adjustments will be limited by a moderate general inflation rate. Most scheduled wage and benefit increases from existing contracts will be smaller than in 1982. Continued weakness also is expected in many labor-contract negotiations this year.

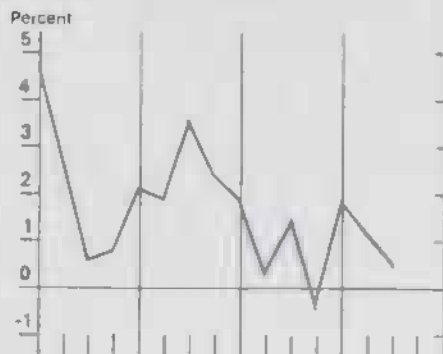
● **Packaging.** Packaging costs in the food sector declined about 2 percent in 1982. Prices for polyethylene resin, the major material used in plastic containers and film wrapping, dropped about a fourth—reflecting recession-dampened demand for plastics in non-food markets and lower costs for petroleum inputs. Prices for paper-board and paper products were stable this year, partly because of weak market demand and large supplies of pulpwood. Prices of tin cans and glass containers rose less than last year, reflecting strong competition in the container industry. Glass-container prices rose the most this year, because of higher industry labor costs and cost increases for natural gas.

Food and Marketing Indicators

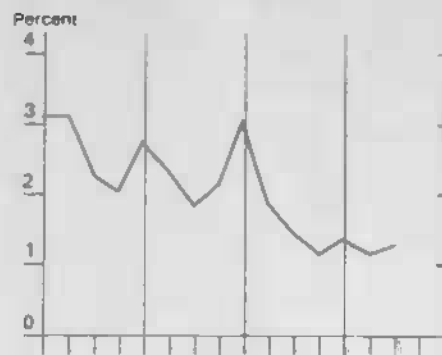
CPI: Total food[○]



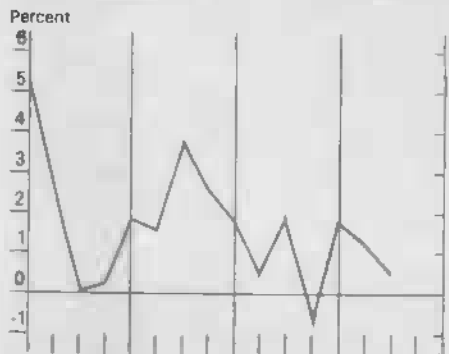
CPI: Food at home[○]



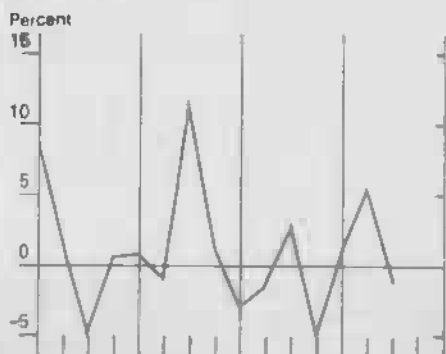
CPI: Food away from home[○]



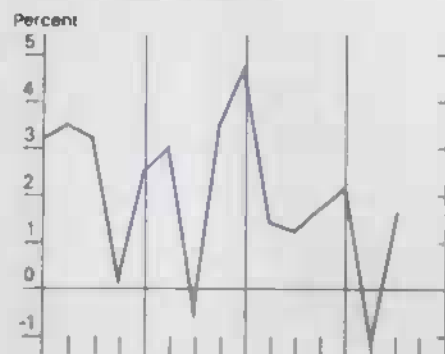
Farm food market basket, retail price



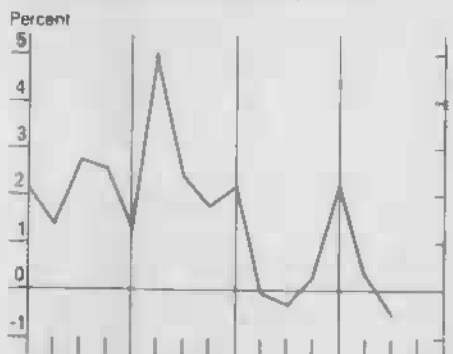
Farm value



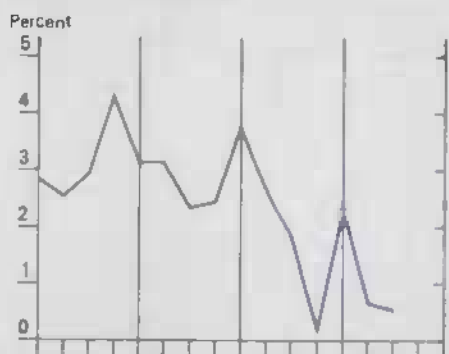
Farm to retail spread



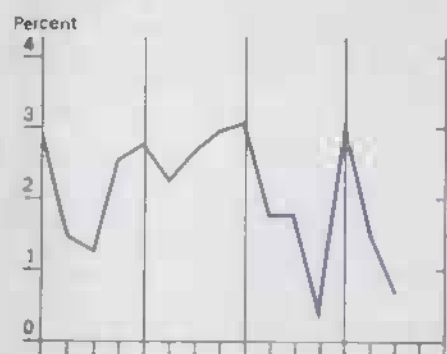
Imported food and fishery products



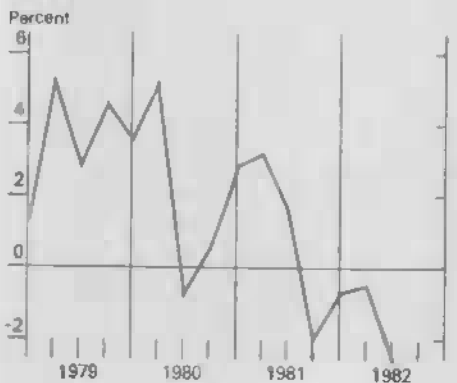
Marketing cost index



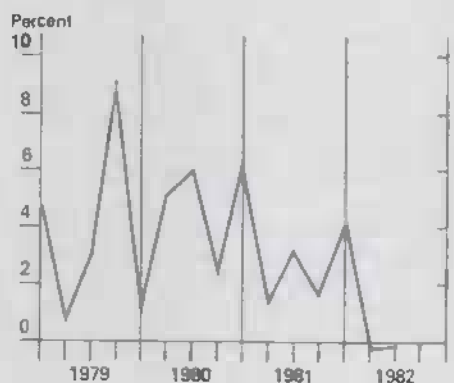
Labor cost



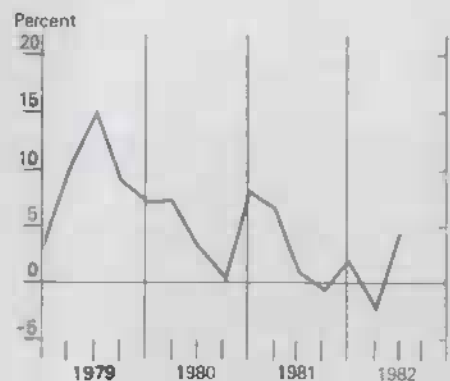
Packaging cost



Rail freight rates



Energy rates



[○] CPI unadjusted

All series expressed as percentage change from preceding quarter.

Food Marketing Costs To Continue Slow Rise in 1983

	Change from previous year		
	1981	1982 p	1983 F
Total marketing costs	11	5	4 to 7
Labor	10	7	5 to 7
Manufacturing	9	7	4 to 6
Wholesaling	9	8	6 to 8
Retailing	11	6	5 to 7
Packaging	7	-2	2 to 5
Paperboard and paper products	9	0	2 to 5
Polyethylene resin	2	-25	3 to 6
Tin cans	5	4	1 to 4
Glass containers	12	8	4 to 7
Fuel and power	19	5	8 to 12
Electricity	14	11	7 to 10
Diesel and fuel oil	24	-5	5 to 8
Natural gas	14	19	15 to 25
Coal	6	8	6 to 9
Rail transportation rates	16	7	3 to 6

p = preliminary. F = Forecast.

Packaging costs may increase 2 to 5 percent in 1983. Polyethylene resin prices may be pushed up some by likely gains in petroleum prices. Prices for paperboard and paper products are also expected to climb somewhat, as will prices for tin cans and glass bottles. For glass bottles, a new labor contract to be negotiated in 1983 will likely lead to smaller cost rises, but higher costs for natural gas will partly offset this slowdown.

• **Energy.** After climbing 19 percent in 1981, energy costs rose only about 5 percent this year. Most of this slowdown reflects a 5-percent decline in diesel and fuel oil prices. Demand has been weakened by slow economic growth, continued price-induced conservation efforts, and a drawdown of petroleum-product inventories.

In contrast, coal prices increased faster than a year ago, as export demand for coal increased and labor costs rose as a result of last year's contract settlement. Higher coal prices and high costs of financing further boosted electricity rates. Natural gas prices also continued to increase at a substantial rate, largely as a result of decontrol.

Energy costs will likely rise more rapidly in 1983. Demand for diesel and fuel oil will still be weak through at least the middle of the year, but will likely strengthen thereafter—producing higher prices as petroleum-product inventories begin to be rebuilt. Prices for other energy inputs will continue to be affected by the same factors as in 1982. Coal and electricity prices will rise slightly faster than inflation. Phased decontrol will again push natural gas prices up sharply, with a 15- to 25-percent rise likely.

• **Transportation.** In 1982, rail rates for food products rose less than half as fast as in 1981. Rail rate increases are approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to reflect increased operating costs. However, operating costs rose more slowly this year because of lower diesel fuel prices. In 1983, energy costs will likely climb more than this year, but labor costs will probably climb less. So rail costs and, consequently, ICC-approved rail rate increases will likely rise more slowly in 1983.

Trucking costs rose somewhat less than rail rates this year, as increased competition resulting from industry deregulation lowered trucking rates for some foods. In 1983, trucking-rate increases will likely approximate the 3- to 6-percent increase expected for rail rates.

FOOD PRICE OUTLOOK

Prices for most foods rose moderately or declined this year. However, reduced production led to double-digit price increases for pork and fresh fruit. In 1983, small price rises are expected for most foods, with declines likely for some categories.

• **Red meats.** Retail prices of red meats rose about 5 percent this year, while production fell 5 percent, mainly because of a sharp cut in pork output. Meat production is expected to decline another 1 percent in 1983, pushing retail meat prices up 3 to 6 percent—depending on developments in the general economy and their impact on consumer incomes and food demand.

Pork production may be off 3 percent in 1983, with retail pork prices likely to rise more than the general inflation rate. Beef production may be down 1 percent, and retail beef and veal prices are expected to climb somewhat more than in 1982.

• **Poultry and eggs.** Poultry prices fell about 2 percent this year. This mainly reflects continued increases in broiler supplies, as production rose about 2 percent in 1982 and export demand was weak. In addition, large frozen stocks of turkey at the beginning of the year augmented reduced production, holding retail turkey prices lower than a year ago for most of 1982. Egg prices declined about 3 percent this year. Lagging export demand kept egg supplies near last year's levels even though production declined slightly.

In 1983, poultry output will likely expand again, as low grain prices will be dampening feeding costs. With lower red meat supplies, however, demand for poultry could rise enough to push retail poultry prices up 2 to 5 percent. Egg production is expected to remain near 1982's level, but weak foreign demand may reduce prices from this year's average.

• **Dairy products.** Retail prices for dairy products rose about 2 percent in 1982, the smallest annual increase since 1972. Changes in dairy legislation kept the price support at \$13.10 per cwt this year, and marketing cost increases have been significantly smaller than in recent years. Meanwhile, milk production continued to expand.

In 1983, the price support will be unchanged, and marketing cost increases are likely to remain moderate. Milk production may rise further, even though deductions will be made from producer prices to help offset public costs for the price-support program. Consequently, retail prices for dairy products are again likely to climb less than the inflation rate, possibly matching 1982's small rise.

• **Fish and seafood.** Retail prices for fish and seafood this year have averaged about 4 percent higher than in 1981. Prices for fresh and frozen fish rose sharply early in the year as cold weather reduced the catch. Fish supplies recovered once the weather improved, resulting in significantly lower fish prices later in the year. With marketing costs up moderately and increased competition from beef and poultry, fish prices have been about 2 percent above a year earlier in recent months. Moderate increases are forecast for fish prices in 1983, although poor winter weather could again limit supplies and push prices up sharply early in the year.

• **Fruits and vegetables.** Fruit and vegetable prices in 1982 averaged about 6 percent above last year. For the second straight year, a freeze in Florida reduced supplies and pushed up fruit and vegetable prices early in the year. Larger vegetable production later in the year limited the annual fresh-vegetable price rise to about 1 percent, while fresh fruit prices averaged about 12 percent higher—reflecting production difficulties that affected citrus and noncitrus supplies.

For 1983, fruit and vegetable prices are forecast to rise 1 to 4 percent. A 4-percent rise in potato production this fall, a large onion crop this year, and a moderate increase in processed vegetable packs will limit movements in retail vegetable prices.

A 9-percent rise in apple production this fall, 27-percent greater grape production, and a projected 21-percent increase in orange output will likely push fresh fruit prices down. Pear prices will be up, however, reflecting this year's 12-percent smaller crop. Larger Florida orange production for processing will hold down prices for frozen concentrated orange juice. Most of the orange trees in Florida have recovered from last winter's freeze damage, as moisture in the spring and summer was ample.

Food Price Changes To Remain Moderate in 1983

	1980	Change from previous year		
		1981	1982 p	1983 F
		Percent		
Meats	2.9	3.8	5	3 to 6
Beef and veal	5.7	0.9	2	2 to 5
Pork	-3.4	9.3	12	4 to 7
Poultry	5.1	4.1	-2	2 to 5
Eggs	-1.8	8.3	-3	-3 to 0
Dairy products	9.8	7.1	2	2 to 5
Fish and seafood	9.2	8.3	4	2 to 5
Fruits and vegetables	7.3	12.0	8	1 to 4
Sugar and sweets	22.9	7.9	0	3 to 6
Cereals and bakery products	11.9	10.0	5	2 to 5
Fats and oils	6.6	10.7	-2	2 to 5
Nonalcoholic beverages	10.6	4.2	3	3 to 6
Other prepared foods	10.8	10.3	6	3 to 6

p = preliminary, F = Forecast.

Although production of fruit for canning is down, carryover supplies are large. This will keep canned fruit supplies adequate to meet lagging demand and will likely hold retail price increases for processed fruits lower than the general inflation rate.

• **Sugar and sweets.** Retail prices for sugar and sweets in 1982 averaged near 1981 levels. Last year, global production of sugar exceeded consumption by about 10 million tons, bringing world sugar stocks to nearly 40 percent of annual consumption needs. Consequently, world raw sugar prices fell sharply during 1982. Domestically, however, a sugar price-support program was enacted—placing duties, fees, and quotas on sugar imports. This has insulated the domestic market from much of the impact of lower world prices, holding retail prices for sugar and sweets stable through most of the year, when they might otherwise have fallen.

Global production of sugar is likely to exceed consumption again in 1983, so world raw sugar prices will continue low. However, with the U.S. sugar price-support program and import restrictions in place, retail prices for sugar and sweets will likely rise 3 to 6 percent this year.

• **Cereals and Bakery Products.** In 1982, prices of cereals and bakery products rose at only half 1981's rate, primarily because of moderation in food marketing costs. Because these are highly processed foods, marketing costs account for most (over 85 percent) of their retail prices. Further limiting 1982 price rises for this category of foods were the record 1981 crops of wheat and rice plus this year's larger wheat crop, which have reduced the farm value of cereals and bakery products.

The moderation of marketing costs is expected to hold down price increases for cereals and bakery products again in 1983. Also, little change is anticipated in the farm value of these foods, reflecting continued record supplies of wheat and rice.

• **Fats and oils.** Retail prices for fats and oils fell 2 percent this year, as large supplies of oilseeds limited prices for vegetable oils and peanut supplies recovered from their drought-reduced 1981 level. Marketing costs, which account for about three-fourths of retail prices for fats and oils, also slowed.

Retail prices for fats and oils may increase 2 to 5 percent in 1983. The record 1982 soybean crop will again hold down prices for vegetable oils, but this fall's smaller peanut harvest will likely exert upward pressure on peanut butter prices.

• Nonalcoholic Beverages.

Nonalcoholic-beverage prices averaged about 3 percent higher this year than last. Prices of soft drinks rose more slowly because of lower sugar prices, increased use of corn sweeteners, and smaller increases in marketing costs. Coffee prices rose sharply in January and February, but then stabilized.

In 1983, retail prices for nonalcoholic beverages will again rise moderately, primarily reflecting small increases in marketing costs. Higher domestic sugar prices will also pressure soft drink prices upward. Coffee prices are likely to remain relatively stable in 1983. Although global coffee production this year was down 16 percent, carryover stocks from 1981's record harvest will hold world supplies for 1983 near this year's level. In addition, no freeze occurred in coffee-producing areas this year, so 1983 production will likely improve.

FOOD CONSUMPTION OUTLOOK

Per-capita food consumption (retail-weight basis) fell slightly in 1982 from last year's level. With real (inflation-adjusted) food prices down for the fourth consecutive year, this reflects weakness in consumer food demand resulting from little growth of real incomes over the last 3 to 4 years. In 1983, per-capita food use is forecast to rise about 1 percent. Large crops this year and expected increases in fruit and vegetable supplies next year will offset a further drop in consumption of animal product foods.

After declining about 1 percent in 1982, consumption of animal product foods will likely fall another 1 to 2 percent in 1983. This year's decrease was led by a 5-percent drop in red meat use. At 149 pounds per person, red meat consumption for 1982 was the lowest since 1965 and well below the record of 170 pounds in 1971. Most of the decline was due to a sharp fall in pork use. Beef and veal consumption stayed at the 1981 level, as population growth offset a small rise in beef production. Next year, red meat use will be down again, with consumption of both beef and pork expected to fall.

Poultry consumption rose again in 1982, continuing its long-term upward trend. Combined with the sharp drop in 1982 pork use, this left poultry consumption per person above pork use for the first time ever. With broiler production likely to expand further next year, poultry use is forecast to exceed

Food Consumption To Recover Slightly Next Year

	1980	1981	1982 p	1983 F
	Pounds per person*			
Total food	1,407	1,400	1,393	1,405
Animal products	587	582	577	571
Red meats	160	157	149	144
Beef and veal	78	79	79	77
Pork	68	65	57	55
Other	13	13	13	13
Poultry	61	63	64	65
Eggs	35	34	34	33
Dairy products	308	304	306	305
Other	24	24	24	24
Crop products	820	818	816	834
Cereals and bakery products	150	151	151	153
Vegetable oils	47	48	49	49
Fruits and melons	162	165	159	163
Vegetables	294	284	267	296
Sugar and sweeteners	133	135	135	138
Other	33	34	35	35

p = preliminary. F = Forecast. Note: Totals may not add because of rounding. *Retail weight basis.

pork use again in 1983. This shift reflects the low price of poultry relative to pork, which results from the higher feed conversion ratio of poultry. Also, the biological production process for poultry is relatively short compared with pork and beef, allowing poultry producers to react faster to changing market conditions and giving them a competitive cost advantage in the short run.

Per-capita consumption of eggs leveled off during 1982, but will resume its long-term downward trend in 1983—the result of dietary concerns and competition from other breakfast foods. Use of dairy products rose this year, temporarily reversing a long-term decline. Fluid milk use declined again, but the distribution of cheese and butter from Government stocks pushed consumption of processed dairy products up. In 1983, per-capita consumption of dairy products will decline, with use of fluid milk and processed dairy products each falling slightly.

Per-capita consumption of crop product foods changed little in 1982 from last year's level, as lower consumption of most fruits was offset by larger consumption of potatoes and corn sweeteners. Next year, consumption of crop product foods will rise 2 to 3 percent. Use of fruits and vegetables will

climb significantly as production recovers from the many weather-related difficulties encountered in 1982. Further increases in corn sweetener use will offset an expected decline in sugar consumption. Larger wheat and rice supplies will boost use of cereals and bakery products. [Paul C. Westcott (202) 447-8801]

Upcoming Situation Reports

USDA's Economic Research Service will issue the following situation reports this month:

Title	Summary Released
Ag Supply & Demand*	Jan. 14
Ag Supply & Demand*	Jan. 24
Vegetables	Jan. 28
Wheat	Feb. 1
Fats & Oils	Feb. 3
Livestock & Poultry	Feb. 8
Ag Supply & Demand*	Feb. 11
Agricultural Exports	Feb. 15
Feed	Feb. 18
World Agriculture	Feb. 24

All reports are reviewed by the World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB). Copies of the full reports will be available a week to 10 days after the summary is released. Reports available through subscription only. For subscription information, write or call: EMS Information, Rm. 440 GHI Bldg, 500 12th St. SW, Washington, D.C. 20250 (202) 447-8590. *These reports, released by the WAOB, are issued in full on the date indicated.



Transportation

Over the past 10 years, the demand for agricultural transportation has grown more volatile, largely reflecting changes in export demand for U.S. grain. This volatility created difficulties in adjusting the transport supply to meet anticipated demand. As export demand leveled off in the past 2 years, the result has been an oversupply of transportation capacity in the United States. Thus, transportation should be readily available in 1983, as total movements of agricultural commodities drop 2 percent. Further, the Nation's transportation system is expected to be adequate to handle projected export volume through 1990.

The aggregate demand for agricultural transportation service is derived from the sale of farm inputs (such as machinery, feed, and fertilizer) plus the domestic and export sales of crops, livestock, and livestock products. Preliminary data for 1982 indicate that major agricultural commodity movements totaled about 504 million metric tons, a jump of about 82 million tons since 1978 and 166 million over the average of 1970 and 1971. Feed grains (corn, barley, sorghum, and oats), wheat, and soybeans and products accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total 1982 movements.

Export Fluctuations Created Shortages in 1970's, Then Surplus
Total movements for agricultural exports are expected to reach 146 million metric tons in 1982, up 15 percent from 1978 and 135 percent above the 1970-71 average. Grains and byproducts accounted for 95 percent of the 1982 agricultural export movement.

Although the U.S. transportation system has been able to accommodate shippers of U.S. farm exports, there have been problems in matching the transport supply with changes in demand. In 1973, for example, grain exports surged 50 percent as a result of the initial Russian wheat sale. This triggered a period of equipment shortages lasting nearly 2 years. The volume of grain exports dropped 18 percent in 1974, rose 10 percent in 1975, and then leveled out for a few years.

In 1978, grain export volume increased by 25 percent over 1977, growing an additional 9 percent in 1979 and 8 percent in 1980. This led to serious transport-equipment shortages until the spring of 1980. Following this 3-year growth period, carriers and shippers—believing that strong export expansion would continue—rapidly expanded transport capacity. This rapid equipment expansion continued through 1981, while grain exports leveled out. As a result, a surplus of equipment developed that will probably continue for a number of years.

More Grain Moving Through Gulf Ports

The flow of grain to ports for export changed significantly during 1982. In the first 9 months of the year, 68 percent of all grain exports moved through Gulf outlets, compared with 61 percent during all of 1981. The only other port area to increase its share was the Atlantic Coast, which

rose from 10 percent in 1981 to 12 percent in 1982. Movements through the Great Lakes fell 2 percent in 1982 to a total share of 6 percent, while West Coast movements dropped 4 points to a 14 percent share. Declines through the Lakes and the West Coast result partly from lower corn exports; depressed barge rates also contributed by attracting traffic from points more distant from the Mississippi River and tributaries.

Barges Taking Large Share Of Grain Movement

From 1975 to 1982, barges' share of total grain movements rose from about 13 percent to 22 percent, eroding part of the railroads' and motor carriers' shares. A surplus barge supply has depressed barge rates, enabling water carriers to compete more vigorously for grain traffic during 1982. In addition, significant reductions in nonagricultural traffic on the Mississippi River system freed locks to grain traffic and facilitated movements on the system.

However, the trend toward more barge traffic may weaken in the longer-term future. This would happen if, as expected, further expansion of grain production occurs mainly in States not immediately accessible to inland waterway transportation.

The railroads' share of grain traffic has averaged close to 40 percent during the past 8 years. Pricing flexibility, along with the other deregulation resulting from the Staggers Rail Act of 1980, may enable the railroads to improve their competitive position in grain traffic over the next several years.

Motor carriers' share of 39 percent in 1982 was down from 46 percent in 1975. Truckers typically haul grains much shorter distances than railroads or barges. The operational and pricing

Barges' Share of Grain Traffic Rising

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Railroads ¹	41.3	41.9	37.1	39.0	37.6	48.9	39.5	39.2
Barges ²	12.6	15.8	17.9	17.9	16.5	21.1	19.1	22.1
Motor carriers ³	46.1	42.3	45.0	43.1	45.9	30.0	41.1	38.7

¹"Freight Commodity Statistics of Class I Railroads" and one percent waybill statistics from Interstate Commerce Commission and U.S. Department of Transportation. ²"Grain Market News", Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. ³Estimates were derived by subtracting railroad and barge shares sold off the farm, but excludes truck hauls to rail or barge sidings.

Trucks Still Dominate Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Shipments

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Percent share of total				
Truck.....	88.80	90.27	89.93	88.61	88.18
Rail.....	10.41	8.88	8.58	8.32	6.95
Trailer-on-flat-car (TOFC).....	0.68	0.75	1.40	2.98	4.74
Other modes.....	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.14

Source: USDA, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Shipments, FVUS-7, 1981 and 1982. Notes: 1982 data is through October 30. Data may not add because of rounding.

flexibility of motor carriers should enable them to maintain their present share of grain movements, at least on the bulk of their domestic hauls.

For fresh fruits and vegetables trucking dominates domestic movement—carrying about 88 percent of total tonnage in 1982. The total rail share has ranged from 10 to 12 percent during 1978-82, even though the mix of rail movements has shifted from 94-percent mechanical railcar, 6 percent TOFC (trailer on flat car) to 59 percent railcar, 41 percent TOFC.

Outlook for 1983 and Beyond

The movement of agricultural commodities in 1983 is expected to total about 515 million metric tons—about 11.5 million, or 2 percent, over 1982's volume. Nearly all of the increase is concentrated in soybeans and feed grains. Soybeans, for example, are projected at about 61 million metric tons in 1983, up by 8 million tons from 1982. Feed grain movements are expected to increase to about 172 million, up nearly 3 million tons. Other increases ranging from 1 to 2 million tons are forecast for fruits and vegetables and for milk and products.

Total agricultural exports are projected at about 149 million metric tons, up less than 2 percent from 1982. Total exports of wheat, feed grains, and soybeans are expected to rise slightly to about 2 million tons, 2 percent above 1982.

Beyond 1983, growth in the total agricultural commodity movement, including exports, is expected to resume as the world economy improves—strengthening demand for U.S. grain. Adequate transportation equipment should be available to fully meet these increased demands through 1990. [James Snitzler, Paul Kepler, and Freeman Buxton (202) 447-8891]

Upcoming Crop Reporting Board Releases

The following list gives the release dates of the major Crop Reporting Board reports that will be issued by the time the January/February *Agricultural Outlook* comes off press.

January

- 4 Poultry Slaughter
- 7 Vegetables
- 10 Turkeys
- 11 Crop Production
- 12 Potato Stocks
- 17 Milk Production
- 18 Cattle on Feed
- 20 Cold Storage
- 21 Grain Stocks
- Rice Stocks
- 24 Livestock Slaughter
- Eggs, Chickens, & Turkeys
- 25 Crop Values
- 28 Cattle
- 31 Agricultural Prices
- Egg Products

February

- 1 Poultry Slaughter
- 4 Dairy Products
- 10 Crop Production
- 11 Cattle on Feed
- Potato Stocks
- 15 Sugar Market Statistics
- 17 Prospective Plantings
- 18 Eggs, Chickens, & Turkeys

Reports available through subscription only. For subscription information, write or call: Jerry Clampet, SRS-Crop Reporting Board, Rm. 5809-South Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20250 (202) 447-2130.

Index for Agricultural Outlook To Appear Next Issue

For readers who've found themselves searching through old issues of *Agricultural Outlook* to find a particular forecast, special report, or other specific information, a subject and article index will be published in the January-February 1983 issue. The index will cover all issues from 1980 through 1982, with detailed cross-referencing by subject plus a listing of all published articles. It will be updated for each subsequent year and published in the January-February issue.

NOTICE:

Annual SRS Reports Due Soon
Annual reports from the Crop Reporting Board will start being issued in January. These reports will summarize statistics gathered during 1982 for the various commodity groups and other special series. Below is a listing of release dates for the 1983 annuals.

January

- 12 Noncitrus Fruits & Nuts
- 13 Crop Production
- 28 Layers & Egg Products

March

- 14 Hatchery Production
- 15 Livestock Slaughter
- 22 Cold Storage

April

- 1 Meat Animals: Production, Disposition & Income
- 8 Poultry: Production, Disposition & Income

May

- 6 Dairy Production
- 25 Milk: Production, Disposition & Income

June

- 6 Vegetables
- 30 Agricultural Prices

Copies available by subscription only. For information, contact Jerry Clampet, SRS-Crop Reporting Board, USDA, Room 5809-South Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20250 (202) 447-2130.

Statistical Indicators

Summary Data

Key statistical indicators of the food and fiber sector

	1981	1982					1983		
	Annual	I	II	III	IV F	Annual F	I F	II F	Annual F
Prices received by farmers (1977=100)									
Livestock and products	138	133	137	135	128	133	132	134	135
Crops	143	141	149	147	144	145	148	151	150
	134	123	124	123	112	121	114	117	119
Prices paid by farmers (1977=100)									
prod. items	148	149	150	151	149	150	153	156	156
Commodities and services, int., taxes, and wages	150	153	155	156	156	155	160	162	163
Cash receipts¹ (\$ bil.)									
Livestock (\$ bil.)	143	142	144	143	138-142	140-144	141-145	—	—
Crops (\$ bil.)	69	88	71	70	67-71	67-71	68-72	—	—
	75	74	73	73	69-73	71-75	71-75	—	—
Market basket (1967=100)									
Retail cost	257.1	263.7	267.3	269.1	269	267	271	275	275-283
Farm value	246.4	243.4	257.9	254.7	248	251	255	256	254-261
Spread	263.4	275.7	272.9	277.5	278	276	281	287	287-295
Farm value/retail cost (%)	35	34	36	35	34	35	35	34	34-35
Retail prices (1967=100)									
Food	274.6	282.4	285.7	287.8	288	286	292	296	295-303
At home	269.9	276.8	280.1	281.4	280	280	284	289	288-297
Away-from home	291.0	301.1	304.8	308.7	312	307	315	318	319-325
Agricultural exports (\$ bil.)²	43.8	10.5	10.0	7.3	10.5	39.1	10.0	9.5	37.5
Agricultural imports (\$ bil.)²	17.2	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.1	15.4	3.7	3.9	15.5
Livestock and products									
Total livestock and products (1974=100)	112.3	108.8	112.1	112.2	111.9	111.3	108.9	113.3	111.6
Beef (mil. lb.)	22,214	5,449	5,363	5,728	5,800	22,340	5,575	5,475	22,225
Pork (mil. lb.)	15,716	3,695	3,550	3,239	3,500	13,984	3,325	3,325	13,525
Veal (mil. lb.)	415	107	99	107	110	423	100	90	385
Lamb and mutton (mil. lb.)	327	90	85	88	90	353	95	90	370
Red meats (mil. lb.)	38,672	9,341	9,097	9,162	9,500	37,100	9,095	8,980	36,505
Broilers (mil. lb.)	11,906	2,888	3,109	3,130	2,950	12,077	2,950	3,200	12,340
Turkeys (mil. lb.)	2,509	410	528	761	770	2,469	430	560	2,550
Total meats and poultry (mil. lb.)	53,087	12,639	12,734	13,053	13,220	51,646	12,475	12,740	51,395
Eggs (mil. dz.) ³	5,800	1,450	1,451	1,422	1,440	5,763	1,440	1,440	5,750
Milk (bil. lb.)	132.8	33.0	35.5	33.8	32.7	135.1	33.7	36.8	137.4
Choice steers, Omaha (\$/cwt.)	63.84	63.36	70.46	64.19	60-62	64-66	63-67	65-70	64-70
Barrows and gilts, 7 markets (\$/cwt.)	44.45	48.17	56.46	61.99	56-58	55-57	58-62	57-62	56-62
Broilers-wholesale, N.Y., 8-16 lb. hens, dressed (cts./lb.)	46.3	44.6	45.1	44.4	41-43	43-45	43-47	44-48	43-49
Turkeys-wholesale, 9-city weighted avg., dressed (cts./lb.)	60.7	55.2	58.8	65.4	67-69	61-63	60-64	60-64	62-68
Eggs, N.Y. Gr. A large (cts./dz.) ³	73.6	78.4	71.8	64.2	69.0	70.8	68-72	66-70	67-73
Milk, all at farm (\$/cwt.)	13.80	13.77	13.23	13.30	13.60-13.80	13.45-13.55	13.45-13.75	13.05-13.45	13.30-13.70
Crop prices at the farm⁴									
Wheat (\$/bu.)	3.65	3.72	3.57	3.33	—	3.40-3.50	—	—	—
Corn (\$/bu.)	2.45	2.48	2.57	2.32	—	2.15-2.35	—	—	—
Soybeans (\$/bu.)	6.08	6.05	6.19	5.60	—	5.25-5.75	—	—	—
Upland cotton (cts./lb.)	—	49.5	54.2	54.8	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Quarterly cash receipts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates. ² Annual data are based on Oct.-Sept. fiscal years ending with the indicated year.

³ Marketing year quarters beginning December 1. ⁴ Quarterly prices are simple averages; annual prices are for marketing year beginning in year indicated. F = Forecast. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Farm Income

Cash receipts from farming

	1981				1982								
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Farm marketings and CCC loans¹	12,991	16,794	15,560	13,164	14,416	10,317	10,059	10,396	9,720	10,855	11,454	11,572	13,374
Livestock and products	5,979	6,122	5,726	5,407	5,294	5,187	5,773	6,680	5,939	5,831	5,628	5,907	6,171
Meat animals	3,562	3,581	3,271	3,013	2,970	3,056	3,382	4,150	3,507	3,390	3,259	3,593	3,767
Dairy products	1,403	1,472	1,438	1,527	1,476	1,357	1,554	1,827	1,673	1,593	1,498	1,455	1,427
Poultry and eggs	842	843	925	790	759	895	764	820	681	767	681	780	807
Other	172	226	92	77	89	59	73	83	78	81	190	79	170
Crops	7,012	10,672	9,834	7,757	9,122	5,150	4,286	3,716	3,781	5,024	5,826	5,665	7,203
Food grains	1,547	1,458	852	700	987	620	506	455	514	1,603	1,871	1,398	1,595
Feed crops	1,308	2,211	2,752	2,013	3,418	1,582	1,306	1,017	970	1,216	1,332	1,279	1,373
Cotton (lint and seed)	113	726	1,177	929	1,124	539	178	52	49	21	.15	.19	50
Tobacco	696	346	341	691	452	67	10	34	5	0	168	682	742
Oil-bearing crops	1,062	3,577	1,896	1,169	1,573	907	837	563	612	627	594	467	994
Vegetables and melons	996	909	587	515	579	491	498	607	710	667	714	809	989
Fruits and tree nuts	682	785	828	767	431	438	330	264	351	501	703	817	828
Other	608	660	1,401	983	558	506	621	724	570	389	459	432	632
Government payments	118	90	149	668	59	507	74	317	23	30	21	34	56
Total cash receipts²	13,109	16,884	15,709	13,832	14,475	10,824	10,133	10,713	9,743	10,885	11,475	11,606	13,430

¹ Receipts from loans represent value of loans minus value of redemptions during the month. ² Cash receipts estimates reported in this issue for 1982 contain revisions due to a more complete accounting for CCC loans repaid, which has the effect of reducing sales.

Farm production¹

Item	1973	1974	1975	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 ²
1977=100										
Farm output	93	88	95	97	100	104	111	103	118	116
All livestock products ³	99	100	95	99	100	100	104	108	108	107
Meat animals	102	104	97	100	100	100	103	107	105	101
Dairy products	94	94	94	98	100	.99	101	105	108	110
Poultry and eggs	94	94	92	98	100	106	114	115	119	119
All crops ⁴	92	84	93	92	100	102	113	101	117	118
Feed grains	91	74	91	96	100	108	116	97	121	123
Hay and forage	101	96	100	94	100	106	108	98	106	111
Food grains	86	91	108	107	100	93	108	121	144	139
Sugar crops	95	89	114	112	100	101	94	97	111	96
Cotton	91	82	58	74	100	76	102	79	110	83
Tobacco	91	104	114	112	100	106	80	93	107	101
Oil crops	87	71	86	74	100	105	129	99	115	127
Cropland used for crops	93	96	97	98	100	97	100	102	103	102
Crop production per acre	99	88	96	94	100	105	113	99	114	116

¹ For historical data and indexes, see *Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency* USDA Statistical Bulletin 657. ² Preliminary indexes for 1982 based on Nov. 1982 Crop Production report and other releases of the *Crop Reporting Board, SRS*. ³ Gross livestock production includes minor livestock products not included in the separate groups shown. It cannot be added to gross crop production to compute farm output. ⁴ Gross crop production includes some miscellaneous crops not in the separate groups shown. It cannot be added to gross production to compute farm output.

Cash receipts¹ from farm marketings, by States, January-September

State	Livestock and Products		Crops ²		Total ²	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
	\$Mil.					
North Atlantic						
Maine	190.6	182.9	153.0	119.0	343.7	302.0
New Hampshire	52.3	53.3	19.8	20.4	72.1	73.7
Vermont	271.8	270.1	24.5	24.0	296.3	294.1
Massachusetts	100.2	102.8	130.1	101.5	230.3	204.2
Rhode Island	10.5	10.0	12.6	11.8	23.0	21.6
Connecticut	135.7	138.2	117.5	108.6	253.2	247.8
New York	1,413.1	1,394.8	609.5	593.7	2,022.8	1,988.5
New Jersey	78.8	78.5	265.3	269.9	344.1	348.4
Pennsylvania	1,594.9	1,605.3	537.1	596.3	2,132.0	2,201.7
North Central						
Ohio	1,067.7	1,108.3	1,348.2	1,190.4	2,415.8	2,298.7
Indiana	1,282.4	1,362.8	1,550.5	1,454.7	2,832.9	2,817.4
Illinois	1,686.3	1,812.5	3,771.5	4,045.5	5,457.8	5,858.0
Michigan	832.4	848.1	1,077.7	1,148.9	1,910.1	1,997.0
Wisconsin	3,156.7	2,943.6	718.0	759.1	3,874.7	3,702.7
Minnesota	2,523.1	2,601.2	2,198.2	2,308.3	4,721.4	4,909.6
Iowa	4,240.4	4,542.0	3,319.8	3,640.9	7,560.2	8,182.9
Missouri	1,748.3	1,793.8	1,124.4	1,057.5	2,872.7	2,851.3
North Dakota	443.4	428.9	1,354.9	1,584.2	1,798.3	2,013.1
South Dakota	1,447.5	1,428.7	608.6	739.7	2,056.0	2,168.4
Nebraska	2,461.2	2,976.0	1,870.9	2,260.2	4,132.1	5,236.2
Kansas	2,561.3	2,640.6	1,586.9	2,019.8	4,148.2	4,660.4
Southern						
Delaware	206.1	208.0	66.7	66.8	272.8	274.8
Maryland	525.1	523.4	233.8	219.3	758.9	742.6
Virginia	674.1	669.0	392.1	542.5	1,066.3	1,211.5
West Virginia	118.4	122.9	32.5	38.4	150.9	161.4
North Carolina	1,187.3	1,166.0	1,728.1	1,639.2	2,915.4	2,805.2
South Carolina	302.9	309.6	489.3	509.7	792.2	819.3
Georgia	1,322.6	1,285.5	866.8	852.0	2,189.5	2,137.5
Florida	768.2	756.8	2,274.0	2,419.3	3,042.2	3,176.1
Kentucky	971.7	977.3	580.9	775.1	1,552.6	1,752.4
Tennessee	619.9	826.9	377.5	414.4	997.3	1,041.2
Alabama	984.2	918.1	404.0	435.5	1,388.2	1,353.6
Mississippi	666.0	634.6	489.7	485.3	1,155.7	1,119.9
Arkansas	1,211.8	1,113.0	905.7	858.4	2,117.5	1,971.4
Louisiana	345.4	330.1	572.7	507.8	918.1	837.9
Oklahoma	1,401.8	1,398.4	738.7	972.5	2,140.5	2,370.9
Texas	4,045.2	4,368.4	3,123.0	3,159.0	7,168.2	7,527.4
Western						
Montana	413.8	410.5	556.5	619.8	970.2	1,030.3
Idaho	706.9	722.1	757.6	814.8	1,464.5	1,537.0
Wyoming	296.5	307.5	66.8	56.3	363.3	363.9
Colorado	1,454.8	1,548.7	651.0	639.1	2,105.8	2,187.8
New Mexico	358.1	360.9	157.8	178.8	515.8	539.7
Arizona	585.9	605.4	641.9	617.0	1,227.8	1,222.4
Utah	290.9	283.0	96.5	92.1	387.4	375.2
Nevada	96.8	99.4	58.1	56.2	154.9	155.6
Washington	665.8	661.5	1,391.4	1,461.3	2,057.2	2,122.8
Oregon	426.2	420.6	782.0	832.0	1,208.2	1,252.6
California	3,210.4	3,172.1	5,754.2	6,032.6	8,964.6	9,204.7
Alaska	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.3	7.9	8.0
Hawaii	67.1	65.9	285.9	418.2	353.0	484.1
United States	51,226.1	52,391.7	46,678.4	49,773.0	97,904.4	102,164.9

¹ Estimates as of the first of current month. ² Sales of farm products include receipts from loans reported minus value of redemptions during the period. Rounded data may not add.

Farm marketing indexes (physical volume)

	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981 p	Sept	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
1977=100										
All commodities	107	110	112	117	112	116	121	121	111	124
Livestock and products	99	101	102	102	116	104	105	105	103	106
Crop	114	119	121	132	108	135	142	139	120	141

p = preliminary. Volume of marketing indexes reported in this issue for 1982 contains revisions due to a more complete accounting for CCC loans repaid, which has the effect of reducing sales.

Farm Prices: Received and Paid

Indexes of prices received and paid by farmers, U.S. average

	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981	Nov	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov p
1977=100										
Prices Received										
All farm products	132	134	138	130	137	136	133	136	128	129
All crops	116	125	134	121	125	124	119	125	114	118
Food grains	147	165	166	161	141	136	137	139	141	143
Feed grains and hay	114	132	141	118	128	122	115	109	104	112
Feed grains	117	135	145	119	129	123	115	109	101	111
Cotton	96	114	111	99	91	95	186	91	99	101
Tobacco	118	125	140	148	152	144	157	161	158	159
Oil-bearing crops	103	102	110	92	93	91	86	80	78	83
Fruit	144	124	129	150	166	192	188	295	196	183
Fresh market ¹	151	128	131	155	175	205	200	332	211	194
Commercial vegetables	110	113	136	125	128	121	108	102	106	119
Fresh market	109	110	135	119	116	112	96	88	93	107
Potatoes ²	92	129	179	122	184	180	161	110	96	95
Livestock and Products	147	144	143	138	149	148	147	146	142	139
Meat animals	166	156	150	141	166	162	163	158	151	146
Dairy products	124	135	142	144	135	136	136	139	142	143
Poultry and eggs	111	112	116	118	107	111	104	111	109	107
Prices paid										
Commodities and services	123	138	150	150	156	156	156	156	155	156
Interest, taxes, and wage rates	125	138	148	147	151	151	151	150	149	149
Production items	110	123	134	122	126	123	120	117	114	116
Feed	185	177	164	160	166	168	171	166	165	160
Feeder livestock	110	118	138	144	140	140	140	141	141	141
Seed	108	134	144	144	146	146	146	146	141	141
Fertilizer	96	102	111	113	121	121	121	121	121	121
Agricultural chemicals	137	188	213	214	210	212	213	213	212	213
Fuels & energy	115	134	147	150	152	153	154	154	154	154
Farm & motor supplies	117	123	143	156	159	159	160	160	160	165
Autos & trucks	122	136	152	159	167	167	167	168	168	168
Tractors & self-propelled machinery	119	132	146	152	162	162	162	165	165	165
Other machinery	118	128	134	135	135	135	136	136	136	136
Building & fencing	117	127	137	137	147	147	147	147	147	147
Farm services & cash rent	141	168	195	195	218	218	218	218	218	218
Interest payable per acre on farm real estate debt	107	117	124	124	132	132	132	132	132	132
Taxes payable per acre on farm real estate	117	127	136	135	136	136	136	136	136	136
Wage rates (seasonally adjusted)	125	139	150	149	155	155	154	154	153	153
Production items, interest, taxes, and wage rates	602	614	633	593	628	622	609	620	586	589
Prices received (1910-14=100)	850	950	1,031	1,037	1,073	1,077	1,078	1,075	1,071	1,073
Prices paid, etc. (Parity index) (1910-14=100)	71	65	61	57	58	58	56	58	55	55
Parity ratio ³										

¹ Fresh market for noncitrus and fresh market and processing for citrus. ² Includes sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans. ³ Ratio of Index of prices received to Index of prices paid, taxes, and wage rates, (1910-14=100). p = preliminary.

Prices received by farmers, U.S. average

	Annual*			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	Nov	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov p
Crops										
All wheat (\$/bu.)	3.51	3.86	3.88	3.85	3.39	3.26	3.34	3.38	3.43	3.46
Rice, rough (\$/cwt.)	9.05	11.07	11.94	9.86	8.54	8.25	7.19	7.60	7.63	7.95
Corn (\$/bu.)	2.36	2.70	2.92	2.34	2.57	2.50	2.30	2.15	1.98	2.20
Sorghum (\$/cwt.)	3.91	4.68	4.72	3.87	4.17	3.96	3.95	3.80	3.70	3.92
All hay, baled (\$/ton)	56.30	67.00	67.76	64.70	70.90	66.60	65.00	64.80	67.60	68.10
Soybeans (\$/bu.)	6.86	6.75	6.92	6.03	6.12	5.99	5.59	5.22	5.07	5.39
Cotton, Upland (cts./lb.)	58.0	69.0	66.9	60.1	54.9	57.6	52.1	54.9	59.8	61.0
Potatoes (\$/cwt.)	3.16	4.78	7.02	4.43	8.01	7.93	7.00	4.62	3.97	3.93
Dry edible beans (\$/cwt.)	19.80	24.80	28.60	23.90	17.50	16.10	16.60	14.50	13.90	13.50
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	14.2	17.1	13.6	17.0	17.8	16.7	13.3	17.5	15.1	14.4
Pears for fresh use (\$/ton)	276	325	263	271	—	—	243	197	232	298
Oranges, all uses (\$/box) ¹	3.34	3.26	3.75	4.13	6.95	9.47	8.54	17.47	9.24	7.43
Grapefruit, all uses (\$/box) ¹	2.97	2.73	3.44	2.78	1.23	3.27	2.22	2.84	2.85	1.89
Livestock										
Beef cattle (\$/cwt.)	66.30	62.50	60.80	54.50	61.10	58.70	58.10	55.50	53.70	52.90
Calves (\$/cwt.)	89.70	77.50	64.00	59.40	61.90	60.60	61.90	59.10	58.30	58.10
Hogs (\$/cwt.)	41.30	38.90	43.40	41.50	57.60	57.90	61.30	61.40	55.90	52.20
Lambs (\$/cwt.)	67.10	63.50	54.90	47.40	57.80	55.90	52.90	50.90	49.10	48.00
All milk, sold to plants (\$/cwt.)	12.00	13.10	13.80	14.00	13.10	13.20	13.20	13.50	13.80	13.90
Milk, manuf. grade (\$/cwt.)	11.10	12.00	12.75	13.00	12.40	12.30	12.30	12.60	12.90	13.00
Broilers (cts./lb.)	25.9	27.7	28.1	25.4	28.6	28.6	26.3	27.1	25.1	24.5
Eggs (cts./doz.) ¹	58.1	56.7	62.3	70.1	51.6	55.2	50.7	56.8	58.1	57.0
Turkeys (cts./lb.)	41.9	40.0	38.4	35.6	37.7	40.0	40.1	41.8	42.7	42.8
Wool (cts./lb.) ³	86.3	88.1	94.7	91.1	79.6	74.5	68.3	66.7	59.2	61.6

¹ Equivalent on-tree returns. ² Average of all eggs sold by farmers including hatching eggs and eggs sold at retail. ³ Average local market price, excluding incentive payments. * Calendar year averages. p = preliminary.

Producer and Consumer Prices

Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, U.S. average (not seasonally adjusted)

	Annual	1982								
	1981	Oct	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
1967=100										
Consumer price index, all items	272.4	279.9	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1
Consumer price index, less food	270.6	279.0	281.7	282.9	286.0	289.7	291.5	292.5	292.9	294.0
All food	274.6	277.8	283.0	283.9	285.5	287.8	288.5	287.4	287.6	287.0
Food away from home	291.0	296.2	302.4	303.6	304.8	305.9	307.6	308.7	309.8	310.7
Food at home	269.9	272.1	277.1	277.9	279.8	282.6	282.8	280.8	280.6	279.4
Meats ¹	257.8	262.5	261.2	263.6	269.7	277.2	278.8	276.5	278.4	274.9
Beef and veal	272.6	274.9	271.7	274.8	281.1	288.2	286.7	280.5	279.1	272.2
Pork	228.6	238.6	239.5	241.6	249.9	259.5	265.4	268.2	277.1	277.9
Poultry	198.6	196.6	194.7	193.3	196.0	197.5	199.6	196.2	196.2	195.4
Fish	357.7	360.8	376.3	382.0	366.3	365.2	370.2	367.6	369.4	367.1
Eggs	183.8	185.9	195.2	186.9	172.3	162.5	173.6	161.2	175.2	175.8
Dairy products ²	243.6	244.6	246.5	247.5	247.0	246.3	247.5	247.5	247.0	247.1
Fats and oils ³	267.1	268.5	259.6	260.4	260.6	260.7	259.3	258.3	258.4	258.4
Fruits and vegetables	276.3	275.2	293.1	294.0	297.9	305.8	299.7	291.4	284.1	280.7
Fresh	282.9	273.5	302.1	304.1	311.7	325.9	313.8	296.9	283.5	277.4
Processed	271.5	279.4	285.8	285.5	285.4	285.9	286.8	288.0	287.4	286.8
Cereals and bakery products	271.1	275.0	281.3	281.7	283.3	283.6	284.3	284.8	284.6	285.0
Sugar and sweets	368.3	359.9	365.5	365.3	365.7	368.8	369.5	370.1	371.2	370.6
Beverages, nonalcoholic	412.6	414.8	424.8	424.1	425.6	424.8	422.8	423.8	424.2	427.5
Apparel commodities less footwear	174.0	178.4	176.8	177.4	176.7	175.6	174.0	176.9	180.4	180.9
Footwear	200.4	204.2	204.9	205.6	206.5	206.6	206.4	204.4	206.2	206.8
Tobacco products	218.9	225.3	234.1	235.1	237.4	237.8	239.2	240.1	246.8	257.3
Beverages, alcoholic	199.5	201.4	206.6	207.4	208.0	208.4	209.2	210.1	210.1	210.6

¹ Beef, veal, lamb, pork, and processed meat. ² Includes butter. ³ Excludes butter.

Producer Price Indexes, U.S. average (not seasonally adjusted)

	Annual			1981			1982			
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
	1967=100									
Finished goods¹	216.1	247.0	269.8	274.3	277.8	279.9	281.7	282.4	281.4	284.1
Consumer foods	226.3	239.5	253.6	254.0	262.3	263.4	260.7	259.8	259.9	257.8
Fresh fruit	232.6	237.6	228.9	239.4	244.7	221.1	215.4	247.6	237.9	224.5
Fresh and dried vegetables	201.0	219.0	278.0	235.5	270.9	278.4	237.3	208.9	185.3	199.7
Eggs	176.5	171.0	187.1	193.8	164.3	159.3	171.7	171.7	173.3	177.9
Bakery products	221.7	247.8	268.2	273.1	275.6	275.0	276.0	276.2	276.4	276.1
Meats	240.6	235.9	239.0	242.3	267.1	266.4	260.9	256.2	258.8	247.6
Beef and veal	252.2	260.2	246.8	242.9	267.1	267.4	253.7	244.7	241.0	228.2
Pork	205.0	196.7	218.1	230.8	251.8	257.0	264.3	285.7	278.4	265.2
Poultry	188.6	193.3	193.3	176.5	179.7	185.7	188.1	182.1	182.3	177.0
Fish	383.8	370.9	377.8	375.2	419.3	423.7	413.2	420.6	435.2	444.5
Dairy products	211.2	230.6	245.6	246.8	248.5	248.7	248.8	249.0	249.3	250.0
Processed fruits and vegetables	221.9	228.7	261.2	271.7	273.4	275.4	275.9	274.9	273.2	273.7
Vegetable oil and products	223.5	233.2	238.0	237.6	238.5	238.8	238.9	235.9	233.4	232.0
Consumer finished goods less foods	208.2	250.8	276.5	281.6	281.8	284.8	288.7	290.1	289.1	293.3
Beverages, alcoholic	161.4	175.8	189.5	191.7	197.4	198.0	197.8	198.6	199.1	199.2
Soft drinks	227.1	261.0	305.1	310.4	319.8	318.3	319.4	320.6	318.6	321.6
Apparel	160.4	172.4	186.0	189.9	192.7	193.0	193.1	193.5	193.5	193.5
Footwear	218.0	233.1	240.9	239.6	242.5	243.8	241.7	247.3	248.2	249.2
Tobacco products	217.7	245.7	268.3	278.2	306.7	306.7	311.3	311.3	328.8	366.0
Intermediate materials²	242.8	280.3	306.0	309.4	309.8	309.9	311.4	311.0	310.7	310.0
Materials for food manufacturing	223.6	264.4	260.4	250.9	260.0	260.7	260.0	258.3	257.6	254.7
Flour	172.0	187.8	191.9	187.2	184.6	184.3	183.0	178.1	180.1	178.6
Refined sugar ⁴	119.3	212.9	171.8	141.8	161.6	161.7	165.2	169.9	169.7	167.4
Crude vegetable oils	243.7	202.8	185.4	176.8	170.3	168.1	168.0	156.3	149.4	162.1
Crude materials⁵	282.2	304.6	329.0	319.9	328.1	325.6	323.4	320.5	316.3	312.2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	247.2	259.2	257.4	245.7	262.6	259.9	255.5	250.7	242.9	236.3
Fruits and vegetables ⁶	299.0	238.6	267.3	248.8	270.7	263.8	238.4	237.7	220.3	222.3
Grains	214.8	239.0	248.4	227.6	228.2	225.7	212.8	197.2	187.3	183.2
Livestock	260.3	252.7	248.0	244.5	282.9	277.5	270.3	268.4	259.0	248.5
Poultry, live	194.3	202.1	201.2	185.7	192.7	207.2	212.5	189.3	196.5	177.1
Fibers, plant and animal	209.9	271.1	242.0	211.7	214.1	203.1	220.8	207.5	196.8	198.1
Milk	250.1	271.2	287.4	294.3	278.8	278.9	279.0	278.8	281.9	285.0
Oilseeds	245.5	249.2	277.6	228.9	229.4	225.4	224.0	224.1	200.1	193.3
Coffee, green	416.2	430.3	330.1	285.1	319.6	319.6	319.6	308.9	304.8	304.8
Tobacco, leaf	207.7	222.2	246.9	253.8	265.6	266.5	253.1	275.9	282.9	277.5
Sugar, raw cane	209.8	413.0	272.7	219.3	268.5	285.9	314.5	323.0	297.2	292.2
All commodities	235.6	268.8	293.4	296.1	298.8	299.3	300.6	300.4	299.5	299.9
Industrial commodities	236.5	274.8	304.1	309.0	309.6	310.6	313.0	313.4	312.9	314.4
All foods⁷	266.3	244.5	251.9	249.1	257.9	259.0	256.8	255.9	255.4	252.9
Farm products and processed foods and feeds	229.8	244.7	251.5	246.0	255.8	255.3	252.5	250.1	247.5	243.9
Farm products	241.4	249.4	254.9	243.1	256.5	252.7	246.5	242.0	234.4	229.1
Processed foods and feeds	222.5	241.2	248.7	246.6	254.4	255.8	254.8	253.6	253.6	251.0
Cereal and bakery products	210.3	236.0	255.5	256.9	252.8	252.7	253.6	253.2	254.1	253.2
Sugar and confectionery	214.7	322.5	275.9	246.7	265.3	269.1	276.1	286.0	279.1	276.7
Beverages	210.7	233.0	248.0	250.0	256.5	256.7	256.7	257.3	256.8	258.4

¹ Commodities ready for sale to ultimate consumer. ² Consumer size packages, Dec, 1977=100. ³ Commodities requiring further processing to become finished goods. ⁴ For use in food manufacturing. ⁵ Products entering market for the first time which have not been manufactured at that point. ⁶ Fresh and dried. ⁷ Includes all raw, intermediate, and processed foods (excludes soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, and manufactured animal feeds).

Note: Annual historical data on consumer and producer food price indexes may be found in *Food Consumption, Prices and Expenditures*, Statistical Bulletin 694, ERS, USDA.

Farm-Retail Price Spreads

Market basket of farm foods

	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981 p	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Market basket¹:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	222.7	238.8	257.1	259.5	267.1	270.3	270.7	268.4	268.0	266.6
Farm value (1967=100)	227.3	239.8	246.4	259.4	257.1	265.1	260.1	250.0	254.1	242.6
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	220.0	238.3	263.4	267.6	272.9	273.4	276.9	279.3	276.2	280.7
Farm value/retail cost (%)	37.8	37.2	35.5	35.0	35.6	36.3	35.6	34.5	35.0	33.7
Meat products:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	241.9	248.8	257.8	262.5	269.7	277.2	278.8	276.5	278.4	274.9
Farm value (1967=100)	234.6	234.0	235.5	241.9	268.1	280.5	268.8	262.4	264.5	246.7
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	250.4	266.1	284.0	286.6	271.5	273.3	290.5	293.0	294.7	308.0
Farm value/retail cost (%)	52.3	50.7	49.3	49.7	53.6	54.6	52.0	51.2	51.2	48.4
Dairy products:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	207.0	227.4	243.6	244.6	247.0	246.3	247.5	247.5	247.0	247.1
Farm value (1967=100)	229.8	251.1	265.9	265.9	259.7	259.1	259.2	260.8	262.8	264.3
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	187.1	206.6	224.1	225.9	235.8	235.1	237.3	235.8	233.1	232.0
Farm value/retail cost (%)	51.9	51.6	51.0	50.8	49.2	49.2	49.0	49.3	49.7	50.0
Poultry:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	181.5	190.8	198.6	196.6	196.0	197.5	199.6	196.2	196.2	195.4
Farm value (1967=100)	203.8	211.9	210.2	196.1	204.3	211.9	215.3	202.8	209.6	199.9
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	160.0	170.3	187.4	197.1	187.9	178.6	184.5	189.8	183.2	191.0
Farm value/retail cost (%)	55.2	54.6	52.0	49.1	51.3	53.4	53.0	50.8	52.5	50.3
Eggs:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	172.8	169.7	183.8	185.9	172.3	162.5	173.6	161.2	175.2	175.8
Farm value (1967=100)	194.2	184.3	206.5	214.0	176.0	162.8	177.1	158.3	183.7	188.9
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	142.0	148.6	150.9	145.3	166.9	162.0	168.5	165.4	162.9	156.9
Farm value/retail cost (%)	66.4	64.2	66.4	68.0	60.4	59.2	60.3	58.0	62.0	63.5
Cereal and bakery products:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	220.2	246.4	271.1	275.0	283.3	283.6	284.3	284.8	284.6	258.0
Farm value (1967=100)	189.9	221.4	217.7	203.0	202.2	198.0	195.0	191.6	191.3	189.0
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	226.3	251.6	282.1	289.9	300.1	301.3	302.8	304.1	303.9	304.9
Farm value/retail cost (%)	14.8	15.4	13.8	12.6	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.4
Fresh fruits:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	258.5	271.8	286.1	301.7	332.6	357.6	351.4	357.4	348.1	336.1
Farm value (1967=100)	237.6	245.0	251.6	340.4	369.2	393.3	404.9	288.8	351.2	294.7
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	267.9	283.8	301.6	284.3	316.2	341.6	327.4	388.2	346.7	354.7
Farm value/retail cost (%)	28.5	27.9	27.2	35.0	34.4	34.1	35.1	25.0	31.3	27.2
Fresh vegetables:										
Retail costs (1967=100)	222.5	242.2	287.4	256.8	305.1	311.9	296.4	260.2	241.0	240.2
Farm value (1967=100)	204.3	216.1	279.9	208.4	279.1	321.2	299.7	265.7	214.4	215.8
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	231.1	254.5	290.9	279.5	317.3	307.5	294.9	257.6	253.5	251.6
Farm value/retail cost (%)	29.4	28.5	31.2	27.0	29.2	32.9	32.3	32.6	28.5	28.7
Processed fruits and vegetables:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	226.6	242.5	271.5	279.4	285.4	285.9	286.8	288.0	287.4	268.8
Farm value (1967=100)	235.3	243.5	288.7	301.7	275.8	275.0	272.9	271.3	267.9	266.0
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	224.7	242.2	267.7	274.5	287.5	288.3	289.2	291.7	291.7	291.4
Farm value/retail costs (%)	18.8	18.2	19.3	19.6	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.1	16.9	16.8
Fats and oils:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	226.3	241.2	267.1	268.5	260.6	260.7	259.3	258.3	258.4	258.4
Farm value (1967=100)	278.0	250.3	261.3	221.3	223.7	219.4	225.8	209.5	193.6	190.2
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	206.4	237.7	269.4	286.7	274.8	281.7	272.2	277.1	283.3	284.9
Farm value/retail cost (%)	34.1	28.8	27.2	22.9	23.8	23.0	24.2	22.5	20.8	20.4

¹ Retail costs are based on indexes of retail prices for domestically produced farm foods from the CPI-U published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The farm value is the payment to farmers for quantity of farm product equivalent to retail unit, less allowance for byproduct. Farm values are based on prices at first point of sale and may include marketing charges such as grading and packing for some commodities. The farm-retail spread, the difference between the retail price and the farm value, represents charges for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing these foods.

Note: Annual historical data on farm-retail price spreads may be found in *Food Consumption, Prices and Expenditures*, Statistical Bulletin 672, ERS, USDA.

Farm-retail price spreads

	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Beef, Choice:										
Retail price ¹ (cts./lb.)	226.3	237.6	238.7	241.5	246.5	254.6	251.8	246.9	246.1	238.7
Net carcass value ² (cts.)	150.5	155.4	149.3	144.2	169.9	164.4	152.6	150.2	143.0	139.0
Net farm value ³ (cts.)	140.8	145.0	138.5	133.4	159.7	154.4	143.4	141.4	132.6	128.7
Farm-retail spread (cts.)	85.5	92.6	100.2	108.1	86.6	100.2	108.4	105.5	113.5	110.0
Carcass-retail spread ⁴ (cts.)	75.8	82.2	89.4	97.3	76.6	90.2	99.2	96.7	103.1	99.7
Farm-carcass spread ⁵ (cts.)	9.7	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.2	10.0	9.2	8.8	10.4	10.3
Farm value/retail price (%)	62	61	58	55	65	61	57	57	54	54
Pork:										
Retail price ¹ (cts./lb.)	144.1	139.4	152.4	160.4	169.6	175.4	181.1	183.5	190.3	190.9
Wholesale value ² (cts.)	100.4	98.0	106.7	107.9	122.1	125.1	129.3	132.8	136.0	127.8
Net farm value ³ (cts.)	66.6	63.2	70.3	71.8	92.0	93.7	95.1	100.1	99.9	90.3
Farm-retail spread (cts.)	77.5	67.2	82.1	88.6	77.6	81.7	86.0	83.4	90.4	100.6
Wholesale-retail spread ⁴ (cts.)	43.7	41.4	45.7	52.5	47.5	50.3	51.8	50.7	54.3	63.1
Farm-wholesale spread ⁵ (cts.)	33.8	34.8	36.4	36.1	30.1	31.4	34.2	32.7	36.1	37.5
Farm value/retail price (%)	46	45	46	45	54	53	53	55	52	47

¹ Estimated weighted average price of retail cuts from pork and yield grade 3 beef carcasses. Retail prices from BLS. ² Value of carcass quantity equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts-beef adjusted for value of fat and bone byproducts. ³ Market value to producer for quantity of live animal equivalent to 1 lb. retail cuts minus value of byproducts. ⁴ Represents charges for retailing and other marketing services such as fabricating, wholesaling, and in-city transportation. ⁵ Represents charges made for livestock marketing, processing and transportation to city where consumed.

Food Supply and Use

Per capita food consumption indexes¹ (1967=100)

	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 ²
1967=100										
Meat, poultry, and fish	104.7	99.8	105.0	101.7	108.1	107.6	105.1	104.2	104.9	104.4
Meat	104.0	97.1	103.6	100.0	106.3	105.3	101.0	98.6	99.5	98.2
Poultry	107.3	108.6	110.0	107.9	115.0	118.0	123.9	134.0	134.5	138.5
Fish	110.6	120.1	113.7	113.7	119.8	118.6	125.2	121.5	119.1	121.5
Eggs	96.3	90.6	88.9	86.7	84.2	83.5	85.0	86.7	85.2	82.8
Dairy products	99.6	101.1	97.9	99.1	99.8	99.2	99.7	99.0	98.7	98.3
Fats and oils	105.5	106.5	103.6	103.6	107.7	104.3	107.6	110.1	110.5	112.0
Animal	87.6	75.0	73.9	66.6	62.7	65.1	66.8	69.2	69.9	68.1
Vegetable	118.8	130.0	125.7	131.2	141.2	133.5	138.1	140.6	140.7	144.8
Fruits	102.2	99.6	98.9	107.2	107.7	105.9	102.9	105.7	109.2	110.8
Fresh	101.2	93.9	97.9	105.0	106.5	104.2	102.5	106.5	112.0	116.0
Processed	103.5	107.0	100.2	110.0	109.2	108.1	103.3	104.7	105.5	104.1
Vegetables	102.1	104.1	103.9	102.7	104.4	105.8	106.1	108.2	106.3	104.1
Fresh	100.8	100.1	100.9	100.3	101.2	103.6	105.0	106.1	108.1	106.7
Processed	104.4	111.1	109.1	107.0	109.9	109.6	108.1	112.0	103.0	99.5
Potatoes and sweet potatoes	109.8	109.5	108.3	112.6	107.3	113.5	116.7	121.3	114.4	115.0
Fresh	93.4	82.9	78.3	88.7	84.4	87.2	84.0	94.9	89.0	80.1
Processed	122.8	130.6	132.0	131.5	125.4	134.4	142.6	142.2	134.5	142.5
Beans, peas, and peanuts	98.3	106.8	96.1	105.3	102.8	100.6	99.9	98.1	86.8	93.3
Flour and cereal products	97.9	99.6	98.5	101.0	104.1	101.6	100.3	103.8	103.5	104.3
Sugar and sweeteners	106.2	110.0	107.0	104.0	110.6	114.1	114.9	116.3	115.5	116.4
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	93.4	97.2	93.8	88.1	92.8	75.1	80.3	82.7	79.1	81.1
Total food	102.4	101.5	101.8	101.3	104.6	103.9	103.4	104.2	103.8	102.8
Animal products	102.0	98.3	100.9	98.6	102.6	102.2	100.8	100.3	100.6	100.0
Crop products ³	102.8	105.1	102.7	104.1	107.0	105.8	106.2	108.5	107.3	106.0

¹ Quantities of individual foods are combined in terms of 1967-69 retail prices. ² Preliminary. ³ Includes melons in addition to groups shown separately.

Note: Historical food consumption indexes may be found in *Food Consumption, Prices and Expenditures, 1960-81*, Statistical Bulletin 694, ERS, USDA.

Per capita consumption of major food commodities (retail weight)¹

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 ²
	Pounds								
Meats:	141.5	151.2	143.7	152.8	152.2	146.9	144.9	147.6	144.5
Beef	80.5	85.6	87.9	94.4	91.8	87.2	78.0	76.5	77.2
Veal	1.5	1.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
Lamb and mutton	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Pork	57.3	61.8	50.7	53.7	55.8	55.9	63.8	68.3	65.0
Fish (edible weight):	12.8	12.1	12.2	12.9	12.7	13.4	13.0	12.8	13.0
Canned	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.8
Poultry Products:									
Eggs	36.8	36.1	35.2	34.2	33.9	34.5	35.2	34.6	33.6
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	40.4	40.7	40.1	42.7	44.1	46.7	50.6	50.1	51.7
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	8.5	8.8	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.9	10.5	10.7
Dairy Products:									
Cheese (excluding cottage)	13.6	14.6	14.3	15.7	16.1	17.0	17.2	17.6	18.2
Condensed and evaporated whole milk	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1
Fluid milk and cream (product weight)	271.6	262.3	266.8	263.6	259.9	257.2	253.2	249.7	245.7
Ice cream (product weight)	17.3	17.4	18.5	17.9	17.5	17.4	17.1	17.3	17.2
Fats and Oils—Total fat content:	53.3	52.4	52.3	54.8	53.0	54.6	55.8	55.8	56.9
Butter (actual weight)	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
Margarine (actual weight)	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.9	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.2
Lard	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
Shortening	17.1	16.9	17.0	17.7	17.2	17.8	18.4	18.2	18.5
Other edible fats and oils	20.3	19.8	19.9	21.5	21.0	22.1	22.4	22.7	23.5
Fruits:									
Fresh	73.8	76.4	80.8	82.8	79.5	79.0	80.8	85.7	87.3
Citrus	26.5	26.6	28.4	28.1	25.5	25.7	23.8	28.1	24.6
Noncitrus	47.3	49.8	52.4	54.7	54.0	53.2	57.0	57.6	62.7
Processed:									
Canned fruit	21.2	19.3	19.0	18.6	19.0	17.9	17.8	17.4	16.4
Canned juice	15.0	13.0	14.6	14.5	13.6	16.5	16.9	16.7	19.1
Frozen (including juices)	12.1	12.0	14.0	13.6	14.0	12.5	12.6	13.0	12.7
Chilled citrus juices	5.2	5.2	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.8	4.2
Dried	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.4
Vegetables:									
Fresh ³	89.8	91.6	90.3	91.3	93.6	95.4	96.4	99.0	97.1
Canned (excluding potatoes)	54.0	52.9	51.9	53.0	53.1	51.8	53.2	49.8	45.9
Frozen (excluding potatoes)	10.6	10.1	9.6	10.1	10.2	10.7	11.2	10.4	11.3
Fresh potatoes	49.1	45.5	51.6	48.5	51.5	49.4	56.6	53.6	47.1
Frozen potato products	13.2	13.1	13.7	14.6	15.7	17.2	17.7	16.9	18.2
Sweet potatoes ⁴	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.1
Grains:									
Wheat flour ⁵	113	111	114	119	116	115	117	117	117
Rice	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.5	5.7	9.4	9.4	11.0
Other:									
Coffee	10.0	9.6	9.2	9.4	6.9	7.9	8.5	7.8	7.7
Cocoa	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9
Peanuts (shelled)	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.8	5.5	6.1
Dry edible beans	7.0	5.0	8.6	6.2	6.2	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.1
Melons	19.6	17.0	17.2	18.3	19.1	19.8	18.9	16.9	19.0
Sugar (refined)	100.8	95.6	89.1	93.4	94.2	91.4	89.3	83.7	79.4
Corn sweeteners ⁶	23.5	25.6	28.8	31.9	35.3	39.2	43.3	48.9	55.0

¹Quantity in pounds, retail weight unless otherwise shown. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, fresh citrus fruits, peanuts, dry beans and rice which are on a crop-year basis, and eggs which are on a marketing-year basis. ²Preliminary. ³Commercial production for sale as fresh produce. ⁴Table stock and processed. ⁵White, whole wheat, semolina, and durum flour. ⁶Fructose and glucose.

Note: Historical consumption and supply-utilization data for food may be found in *Food Consumption, Prices and Expenditures, 1960-81*, Statistical Bulletin 694, ERS, USDA.

Transportation Data

Rail rates, grain and fruit and vegetable shipments

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Rail freight rate Index¹										
All products (1969=100)	243.3	284.5	327.6	337.9 r	351.4	351.4 r	351.5	352.0	351.9	351.9
Farm products (1969=100)	235.9	275.6	315.0	323.0 r	337.6	337.6 r	338.3	337.3	335.2	335.7
Grain (Dec. 1978=100)	107.4	127.9	148.1	152.9 r	159.7	159.7 r	160.2	159.7	158.7	158.7
Food products (1969=100)	239.2	283.1	329.4	340.0 r	353.1	353.1 r	353.7	353.1	353.1	353.1
Rail carloadings of grain (thou. cars)²	27.5	30.1	26.3	32.0	23.8	22.5	27.0	25.1	20.3	29.5
Barge shipments of grain (mil. bu.)³	31.2	36.7	38.2	40.9	44.7	40.3	38.7	40.9	36.6	47.5
Fresh fruit and vegetable shipments										
Piggy back (thousand cwt.) ^{3,4}	n.a.	124	247	304	435	453	840	427	397	401
Rail (thou. cwt.) ^{3,4}	806	1,218	711	547	675	1,173	447	442	438	427
Truck (thou. cwt.) ^{3,4}	7,558	7,594	7,662	6,890	9,096	8,768	8,038	7,202	6,762	7,002

¹ Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, revised April 1982. ² Weekly average; from Association of American Railroads. ³ Weekly average; from Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. ⁴ Preliminary data for 1982. n.a. = not available. r = revised.

Livestock and Products

Poultry and eggs

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct
Broilers										
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.) . .	10,916	11,272	11,906	1,033.7	1,006.1	1,085.2	1,029.5	1,057.2	1,043.1	—
Wholesale Price, 9-city, (cts./lb.)	44.4	46.8	46.3	43.7	45.8	47.0	46.1	43.4	43.6	42.3
Price of broiler grower feed (\$/ton)	189	207	227	214	217	215	217	215	209	203
Broiler-feed price ratio (lb.) ¹	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5
Average weekly placements of broiler chicks, 21 States (mil.)	76.8	² 77.9	² 77.1	72.6	84.8	84.4	81.2	80.6	76.7	73.7
Turkeys										
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.) . .	2,182	2,332	2,509	290.1	163.6	216.2	228.3	265.4	267.7	—
Wholesale price, New York, 8-16 lb. young hens (cts./lb.)	68.1	63.6	60.7	56.4	58.8	61.8	64.1	64.1	68.0	69.6
Price of turkey grower feed (\$/ton)	202	223	249	239	236	238	238	235	225	221
Turkey-feed price ratio (lb.) ¹	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9
Poults hatched (mil.)	180.0	188.7	187.3	9.6	20.3	20.5	20.3	13.8	8.1	9.8
Eggs										
Price of laying feed (\$/ton)	168	188	210	197	195	195	194	191	188	185
Egg-feed price ratio (lb.) ¹	6.9	6.0	6.0	6.5	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.3	6.0	6.3
Cartoned price, New York, grade A large (cts./doz.) ³	68.2	66.9	73.2	75.7	64.0	63.9	64.0	64.8	68.6	—
Replacement chicks hatched (mil.)	519	485	454	35.9	46.5	39.0	34.6	33.4	31.8	32.3
	Annual			⁴ 1980/81				⁴ 1981/82		
	1979	1980	1981	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Eggs										
Farm production (mil.)	69,325	69,671	69,633	17,459	17,554	17,185	17,406	17,370	17,407	17,065
Average number of layers on farms (mil.)	289	288	287	293	285	262	288	290	283	279
Rate of lay (eggs per layer)	240	242	243	59.7	61.6	60.9	60.5	59.8	61.6	61.1
	Annual			1981				1982		
	1979	1980	1981	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Stocks										
Eggs, shell (thou. cases)	38	38	31	18	41	19	38	39	32	28
Eggs, frozen (mil. lb.)	25.3	23.4	24.3	24.2	22.7	27.2	23.7	17.4	22.7	26.0
Broilers, beginning of period (mil. lb.)	20.1	30.6	22.4	26.8	30.1	31.5	32.6	27.0	21.8	17.7
Turkeys, beginning of period (mil. lb.)	175.1	240.0	198.0	207.9	327.3	532.1	305.1	232.8	281.7	440.2

¹ Pounds of feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs or 1 lb. of broiler or turkey liveweight. ² 19 States. ³ Price of cartoned eggs to volume buyers for delivery to retailers. ⁴ Marketing year quarters begin in December.

Dairy

	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Milk prices, Minnesota-Wisconsin,										
3.5% fat (\$/cwt.) ¹	10.91	11.88	12.57	12.52	12.43	12.42	12.42	12.44	12.46	12.56
Price of 16% dairy ration (\$/ton)	156	177	192	183	181	179	180	177	173	171
Milk-feed price ratio (lb.) ²	1.55	1.48	1.44	1.53	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.49	1.56	1.61
Wholesale prices:										
Butter, Grade A Chi. (cts./lb.)	122.4	139.3	148.0	150.6	147.2	147.3	147.6	148.1	148.4	147.4
Am. cheese, Wis. assembly pt. (cts./lb.)	123.8	139.0	139.4	140.9	136.9	137.4	137.4	137.8	138.1	140.3
Nonfat dry milk, (cts./lb.) ³	80.1	88.4	93.1	93.6	92.9	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1
USDA net removals (mil. lb.):										
Total milk equiv. (mil. lb.) ⁴	2,119.1	8,799.9	12,860.9	756.1	1,653.4	1,623.3	1,056.4	848.0	746.2	819.7
Butter (mil. lb.)	81.6	257.0	351.5	23.5	46.3	39.9	18.1	12.5	12.2	21.3
Am. cheese (mil. lb.)	40.2	349.7	563.0	27.2	70.3	80.2	68.8	59.2	49.5	38.1
Nonfat dry milk (mil. lb.)	255.3	634.3	851.3	65.3	93.6	120.7	98.3	72.6	63.9	53.4

	Annual			1981				1982		
	1979	1980	1981	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Milk:										
Total milk production (mil. lb.)	123,411	128,525	132,634	32,426	35,140	33,086	31,982	33,005	35,512	33,848
Milk per cow (lb.)	11,488	11,889	12,147	2,981	3,226	3,029	2,913	2,999	3,228	3,028
Number of milk cows (thou.)	10,743	10,810	10,919	10,877	10,892	10,925	10,981	11,005	10,985	11,026
Stocks, beginning										
Total milk equiv. (mil. lb.) ⁴	8,730	8,599	12,958	12,958	15,358	19,534	19,813	18,377	18,020	20,994
Commercial (mil. lb.)	4,475	5,419	5,752	5,752	5,868	5,921	5,255	5,398	5,166	5,045
Government (mil. lb.)	4,254	3,180	7,207	7,207	9,490	13,613	14,558	12,980	12,855	15,949
Imports, total equiv. (mil. lb.) ⁴	2,305	2,109	2,329	405	170	578	877	420	658	706
Commercial disappearance										
milk equiv. (mil. lb.)	120,185	119,161	120,134	27,856	30,172	31,622	30,482	28,426	30,826	31,888
Butter:										
Production (mil. lb.)	984.6	1,145.3	1,236.8	348.1	329.7	255.4	303.6	368.5	332.9	262.2
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	206.9	177.8	304.6	304.6	407.4	507.5	489.5	429.2	447.8	541.6
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	895.0	878.8	869.2	190.0	215.3	228.1	244.4	213.4	216.5	223.1
American cheese:										
Production (mil. lb.)	2,189.9	2,374.6	2,584.8	634.8	734.6	608.9	606.7	655.5	740.9	662.5
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	378.8	406.6	591.5	591.5	644.9	828.0	886.4	889.1	817.1	903.2
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	2,113.1	2,023.9	2,114.5	517.4	603.3	526.3	544.0	534.7	527.6	548.5
Other Cheese:										
Production (mil. lb.)	1,527.3	1,608.5	1,619.7	389.9	409.4	396.5	423.8	393.6	437.8	437.0
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	78.4	105.6	99.3	99.3	89.7	100.8	95.7	86.6	80.7	92.1
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	1,730.4	1,827.9	1,860.8	433.7	444.9	455.6	525.8	444.8	478.1	489.2
Nonfat dry milk:										
Production (mil. lb.)	908.7	1,160.7	1,305.8	297.3	390.8	329.3	288.2	336.6	417.2	346.7
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	585.1	485.2	586.8	586.8	632.5	733.1	809.0	889.7	975.6	1,132.4
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	603.1	538.9	484.1	97.4	84.2	159.1	114.8	94.4	75.2	150.0
Frozen dessert production (mil. gal.)⁵	1,152.1	1,168.4	1,169.4	249.8	326.7	348.0	244.8	251.1	334.7	347.8

¹ Manufacturing grade milk. ² Pounds of 16% protein ration equal in value to 1 pound of milk. ³ Prices paid f.o.b. Central States production area, high heat spray process. ⁴ Milk equivalent, fat-solids basis. ⁵ Ice cream, ice milk, and sherbert.

Wool

	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
U.S. wool price, Boston¹ (cts./lb.)	218	245	278	283	240	240	240	240	240	n.a.
Imported wool price, Boston² (cts./lb.)	257	265	292	289	269	259	257	250	247	243
U.S. mill consumption, scoured										
Apparel wool (thou. lb.)	106,533	113,423	127,752	9,364	8,244	9,362	5,889	8,033	8,264	n.a.
Carpet wool (thou. lb.)	10,513	10,020	10,896	1,115	890	777	568	987	1,153	n.a.

¹ Wool price delivered at U.S. mills, clean basis, Graded Territory 64's (20.60-22.04 microns) staple 2 3/4" and up. Prior to January 1976 reported as Territory fine, good French combing and staple. ² Wool price delivered at U.S. mills, clean basis, Australian 60/62's, type 64A (24 micron), including duty (25.5 cents). Duty in 1982 is 10.0 cents. Prior to January 1976 reported as: Australian 64's combing, excluding. n.a. = not available.

Meat animals

	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Cattle on feed (7-States)										
Number on feed (thou. head) ¹	9,226	8,454	7,863	6,596	7,066	7,363	7,181	6,836	6,817	7,153
Placed on feed (thou. head)	19,877	18,346	17,814	2,047	1,853	1,405	1,205	1,731	2,004	2,590
Marketings (thou. head)	18,793	17,448	17,168	1,445	1,413	1,495	1,482	1,689	1,585	1,527
Other disappearance (thou. head)	1,856	1,489	1,263	85	143	92	68	61	83	93
Beef steer-corn price ratio:										
Omaha (bu.) ²	28.7	25.1	22.2	25.2	27.2	26.5	26.1	29.2	27.5	27.7
Hog-corn price ratio, Omaha (bu.) ²	18.1	14.6	15.5	18.7	21.8	22.1	23.3	27.9	28.1	27.2
Market prices (\$ per cwt.)										
Slaughter cattle:										
Choice steers, Omaha	67.75	66.96	63.84	61.45	72.10	70.18	66.18	65.14	61.25	58.78
Utility cows, Omaha	50.10	45.73	41.93	40.61	43.40	42.73	42.52	42.62	41.52	39.28
Choice vealers, S. St. Paul	91.41	75.53	77.16	71.75	82.88	85.00	84.38	81.12	84.60	75.00
Feeder cattle:										
Choice, Kansas City, 600-700 lb.	83.08	75.23	66.24	64.07	67.78	65.57	65.26	67.85	66.48	63.45
Slaughter hogs:										
Barrows and gilts, 7-markets ³	42.06	40.04	44.45	45.62	58.14	59.16	59.83	63.13	63.01	56.94
Feeder pigs:										
S. Mo. 40-50 lb. (per head)	35.26	30.14	35.40	34.20	57.84	53.12	53.26	60.33	62.62	53.81
Slaughter sheep and lambs:										
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	68.75	66.42	58.40	54.25	67.12	63.33	57.50	54.75	52.90	50.38
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	32.82	24.68	26.15	24.50	21.44	24.38	26.88	21.00	16.65	12.06
Feeder lambs:										
Choice, San Angelo	77.53	68.36	56.86	51.62	63.50	55.38	51.31	48.50	47.35	46.67
Wholesale meat prices, Midwest										
Choice steer beef, 600-700 lb.	101.62	104.44	99.84	96.02	115.14	111.21	102.61	100.75	95.54	93.00
Canner and Cutter cow beef	100.23	92.45	84.06	78.98	82.18	81.11	80.94	80.39	79.00	77.83
Pork loins, 8-14 lb.	91.35	84.87	96.56	98.77	115.68	122.12	121.29	122.11	123.47	113.43
Pork bellies, 12-14 lb.	46.00	43.78	52.29	55.43	80.82	76.72	84.50	93.50	90.70	75.20
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb.	77.04	73.34	77.58	84.20	86.78	86.00	87.62	96.19	99.74	105.80
	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Cattle on feed (13-States):										
Number on feed (thou. head) ¹	11,233	10,399	9,845	8,666	8,646	8,210	9,028	8,818	8,981	8,800
Placed on feed (thou. head)	23,923	22,548	21,874	5,590	5,275	6,193	5,567	5,766	5,856	—
Marketings (thou. head)	22,599	21,308	21,164	5,113	5,460	5,034	5,438	5,194	5,783	—
Other disappearance (thou. head)	2,158	1,796	1,527	497	251	341	339	409	254	—
Hogs and pigs (10-States):⁴										
Inventory (thou. head) ¹	50,920	49,090	45,970	45,275	46,200	47,170	45,970	40,610	41,190	41,620
Breeding (thou. head) ¹	7,114	6,840	6,021	6,500	6,355	6,367	6,021	5,578	5,689	5,545
Market (thou. head) ¹	43,806	42,250	39,949	38,775	39,845	40,813	39,949	35,032	35,501	36,075
Farrowings (thou. head)	10,912	10,527	9,821	2,750	2,461	2,418	1,977	2,391	2,237	⁵ 2,185
Pig crop (thou. head)	77,320	76,230	72,591	20,741	18,134	17,853	14,059	17,943	16,182	—
Commercial slaughter (thou. head)⁶										
Cattle	33,678	33,807	34,953	8,496	8,879	6,992	8,669	8,641	9,210	—
Steers	17,377	17,156	17,491	4,408	4,293	4,338	4,425	4,389	4,322	—
Heifers	9,741	9,594	10,027	2,354	2,707	2,586	2,334	2,363	2,877	—
Cows	5,930	6,332	6,643	1,526	1,660	1,880	1,737	1,885	1,786	—
Bulls and stags	629	724	775	200	218	186	173	214	225	—
Calves	2,823	2,588	2,798	594	715	802	770	674	770	—
Sheep and lambs	5,017	5,539	6,008	1,439	1,520	1,600	1,602	1,537	1,628	—
Hogs	89,099	96,074	91,575	22,594	21,277	24,026	21,725	20,710	18,936	—
Commercial production (mil. lb.)										
Beef	21,262	21,470	22,214	5,435	5,541	5,676	5,449	5,363	5,728	—
Veal	411	379	414	95	105	115	107	99	107	—
Lamb and mutton	282	310	328	77	79	88	90	85	88	—
Pork	15,270	16,432	15,717	3,881	3,606	4,155	3,695	3,550	3,239	—

¹ Beginning of period. ² Bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds liveweight. ³ 220-240 lb. Beginning in January 230-240 lb. ⁴ Quarters are Dec. preceding year-Feb. (I), Mar.-May (II), June-Aug. (III), and Sept.-Nov. (IV). ⁵ Intentions. ⁶ Classes estimated.

Crops and Products

Feed grains

	Marketing year ¹			1981		1982				
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Wholesale prices:										
Corn, No. 2 yellow, St. Louis (\$/bu.)	2.51	2.73	3.35	2.53	2.78	2.75	2.68	2.42	2.32	2.32
Sorghum, No. 2 yellow, Kansas City (\$/cwt.)	4.00	4.65	5.36	4.14	4.48	4.50	4.38	4.02	4.06	3.85
Barley, feed, Minneapolis (\$/bu.)	1.80	2.16	2.60	2.26	2.24	2.12	1.85	1.72	1.69	1.54
Barley, malting, Minneapolis (\$/bu.)	2.38	2.87	3.64	3.02	3.05	2.93	2.63	2.48	2.37	2.42
Exports:										
Corn (mil. bu.)	2,133	2,433	2,355	196	213	180	121	114	108	167
Feed grains (mil. metric tons) ²	60.2	71.3	69.3	6.1	5.8	5.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	4.8

	Marketing Year ¹			1981				1982		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	Jan-Mar	Apr-May	June-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-May	June-Sept p
Corn:										
Stocks, beginning (mil. bu.)	1,111	1,304	1,618	5,859	3,987	2,774	1,034	6,899	5,076	3,854
Domestic use:										
Feed (mil. bu.)	4,323	4,519	4,139	1,100	685	831	1,621	1,182	665	623
Food, seed, ind. (mil. bu.)	620	675	735	139	133	311	170	153	146	342
Feed grains:²										
Stocks, beginning (mil. metric tons)	41.4	46.2	52.4	172.9	117.4	80.7	45.5	205.3	149.0	113.0
Domestic use:										
Feed (mil. metric tons)	135.9	138.7	123.0	32.1	20.8	24.8	49.1	36.5	19.8	20.3
Food, seed, ind. (mil. metric tons)	20.9	22.3	23.8	4.8	4.6	9.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	10.3

¹ Beginning October 1 for corn and sorghum, June 1 for oats and barley. ² Aggregated data for corn, sorghum, oats, and barley.

Food grains

	Marketing Year ¹			1981		1982				
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Wholesale Prices:										
Wheat, No. 1 HRW, Kansas City (\$/bu.) ²	3.38	4.25	4.45	4.31	4.22	4.06	3.74	3.70	3.75	3.61
Wheat, DNS, Minneapolis (\$/bu.) ³	3.17	4.16	4.46	4.22	4.16	4.08	4.08	3.78	3.79	3.78
Flour, Kansas City (\$/cwt.)	7.81	10.03	10.35	10.02	10.33	10.26	10.21	9.98	10.13	9.96
Flour, Minneapolis (\$/cwt.)	8.17	10.27	10.98	10.52	10.55	10.50	10.54	10.19	10.48	10.39
Rice, S.W. La. (\$/cwt.) ⁴	18.40	22.15	25.95	23.25	17.60	17.20	17.00	17.50	17.40	17.50
Wheat:										
Exports (mil. bu.)	1,194	1,375	1,514	159	123	162	120	129	135	—
Mill grind (mil. bu.)	622	630	643	58	49	50	52	56	54	—
Wheat flour production (mil. cwt.)	278	283	290	25	22	22	23	25	24	—

	Marketing Year ¹			1981				1982		
	1978/78	1979/80	1980/81	Jan-Mar	Apr-May	June-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-May	June-Sept p
Wheat:										
Stocks, beginning (mil. bu.)	1,178	924	902	1,903	1,329	989	2,734	2,176	1,557	1,163
Domestic use:										
Food (mil. bu.)	562	596	611	150	96	202	159	152	87	206
Feed and seed (mil. bu.) ⁴	245	187	165	24	20	225	28	27	25	212
Exports (mil. bu.)	1,194	1,375	1,514	400	224	622	427	441	282	546

¹ Beginning June 1 for wheat and August 1 for rice. ² Ordinary protein. ³ Long-grain, milled basis. ⁴ Feed use approximated by residual. p = preliminary.

Vegetables

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Wholesale prices:										
Potatoes, white, f.o.b. East (\$/cwt.) . . .	4.54	6.32	9.39	6.29	7.99	10.56	6.30	4.57	4.45	4.32
Iceberg lettuce (\$/crt.) ¹	5.10	4.25	5.27	4.39	4.78	4.18	5.26	3.68	3.79	4.31
Tomatoes (\$/crt.) ²	7.86	7.57	9.06	7.29	7.76	10.20	6.09	4.43	4.65	7.74
Wholesale price index, 10 canned										
veg. (1967=100)	191	200	235	241	242	243	242	242	234	235
Grower price index, fresh commercial										
veg. (1977=100)	109	110	135	115	112	116	112	96	88	97

¹ Std. carton 24's f.o.b. shipping point. ² 5 x 6-6 x 6, f.o.b. Fla-Cal.

Sugar

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
U.S. raw sugar price, N.Y. (cts./lb.) ¹ . . .	15.56	30.11	19.73	15.66	19.57	21.03	22.15	22.45	20.88	20.44
U.S. deliveries (thou. short tons) ²	10,714	10,149	9,731	783	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Spot price reported by N.Y. Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Reporting resumed in mid August 1979 after being suspended November 3, 1977. ² Raw value. ³ Excludes Hawaii. n.a. = not available.

Tobacco

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Prices at auctions:										
Flue-cured (cts./lb.) ¹	140.0	144.5	166.4	167.5	—	—	151.5	178.0	185.5	181.0
Burley (cts./lb.) ¹	145.2	165.9	180.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic consumption²										
Cigarettes (bil.)	614.0	620.7	641.5	56.6	48.2	60.6	49.2	55.8	n.a.	n.a.
Large cigars (mil.)	4,298	3,994	3,920	355.3	317.2	348.6	268.5	331.4	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Crop year July-June for flue-cured, October-September for burley. ² Taxable removals. n.a. = not available.

Coffee

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept p	Oct p
Composite green price, N.Y. (cts./lb.) . . .	169.50	157.78	122.10	123.65	128.49	129.07	125.11	126.50	129.49	135.00
Imports, green bean equivalent (mil.lb.) ¹ .	2,656	2,466	2,248	204	199	185	173	217	216	200 F
	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	Apr-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	July-Sept p	Oct-Dec p
Roastings (mil. lb.) ¹	2,249	2,255	2,324	524	516	657	585	498	536	660 F

¹ Green and processed coffee. ² Instant soluble and roasted coffee. F = Forecast. p = preliminary.

Fats and oils

	Marketing year ¹			1981		1982				
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Soybeans:										
Wholesale price, No. 1 yellow, Chicago (\$/bu.)	7.09	6.46	7.59	6.30	6.56	6.27	6.18	5.42	5.32	5.26
Crushings (mil. bu.)	1,017.8	1,123.0	1,020.5	104.5	86.6	77.1	70.6	67.8	76.0	—
Exports (mil. bu.)	753.0	875.0	724.3	100.8	90.6	59.8	53.8	57.5	58.0	—
Soybean oil:										
Wholesale price, crude, Decatur (cts./lb.)	27.2	24.3	22.5	19.7	20.6	19.4	19.0	17.9	17.4	17.4
Production (mil. lb.)	11,323.4	12,105.3	11,270.2	1,125.3	930.2	828.4	765.6	732.0	818.3	—
Domestic disappearance (mil. lb.)	6,941.7	8,980.7	9,115.6	884.0	920.9	748.6	737.4	744.5	869.2	—
Exports (mil. lb.)	2,334.0	2,690.0	1,826.6	187.2	103.3	208.0	270.2	237.4	244.1	—
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	729.0	776.0	1,210.2	1,736.1	2,111.6	2,017.7	1,889.4	1,847.4	1,397.4	1,102.5
Soybean meal:										
Wholesale price, 44% protein, Decatur (\$/ton)	190.06	181.91	216.18	180.8	192.4	183.6	161.9	169.0	160.8	157.0
Production (thou. ton)	24,354.4	27,105.1	24,312.1	2,501.8	2,066.0	1,844.3	1,684.4	1,619.6	1,833.6	—
Domestic disappearance (thou. ton)	17,720.1	19,215.0	17,596.8	1,770.7	1,285.0	1,471.0	1,353.6	1,292.3	1,612.9	—
Exports (thou. ton)	6,609.8	7,931.9	6,778.2	584.6	643.6	457.7	346.6	346.7	235.3	—
Stocks, beginning (thou. ton)	243.0	267.4	225.6	152.7	172.1	309.3	224.9	209.1	189.7	175.4
Margarine, wholesale price, Chicago (cts./lb.)	43.5	50.3	47.0	40.0	42.2	42.5	42.4	41.7	41.3	41.3

¹ Beginning September 1 for soybeans; October 1 for soy meal and oil; calendar year for margarine. ² Beginning April 1, 1982 prices based on 30 day delivery, using upper end of the range.

Cotton

	Marketing year ¹			1981		1982				
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
U.S. price, SLM, 1-1/16 in. (cts./lb.)²	61.6	71.5	83.0	60.6	82.4	61.1	65.0	60.4	59.0	58.8
Northern Europe prices:										
Index (cts./lb.) ³	n.a.	n.a.	93.3	75.0	76.7	75.6	78.5	76.4	72.7	70.2
U.S. M 1-3/32" (cts./lb.) ⁴	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75.8	78.9	75.4	80.6	77.1	74.1	73.4
U.S. mill consumption (thou. bales)	6,434.8	6,463.0	5,870.5	467.3	411.4	479.6	330.9	407.3	491.2	—
Exports (thou. bales)	6,180.2	9,228.9	5,925.8	274.0	509.1	523.2	416.8	359.8	370.1	—

¹ Beginning August 1. ² Average spot market. ³ Liverpool Outlook "A" index; average of five lowest prices of 10 selected growths. ⁴ Memphis territory growths. n.a. = not available.

Fruit

	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Wholesale price indexes:										
Fresh fruit (1967=100)	230.4	237.3	226.7	237.9	244.7	221.1	215.4	247.6	237.9	224.5
Oried fruit (1967=100)	479.6	399.2	405.9	408.7	407.2	407.2	407.2	407.2	406.9	412.5
Canned fruit and juice (1967=100)	240.2	256.4	273.8	281.6	284.1	287.1	285.1	283.8	281.2	281.6
Frozen fruit and juice (1967=100)	248.5	244.3	302.8	317.9	306.4	302.3	302.7	301.3	301.9	301.9
F.o.b. shipping point prices:										
Apples, Yakima Valley (\$/ctn.) ¹	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.25	² 14.63	³ 15.55	³ 13.43	³ 10.15	12.40	10.95
Pears, Medford, Or. (\$/box) ²	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oranges, U.S. avg. (\$/box)	12.50	9.58	11.00	11.80	16.20	16.90	18.30	18.80	26.20	19.50
Grapefruit, U.S. avg. (\$/box)	8.00	8.50	10.10	9.93	9.39	9.94	11.60	9.91	9.30	8.74
	Year Ending			1981				1982		
	1979	1980	1981	Mar	June	Sept	Dec	Mar	June	Sept
Stocks, ending:										
Fresh apples (mil. lb.)	2,624.5	2,790.2	3,244.6	1,486.1	184.9	1,424.6	2,676.0	1,055.2	276.9	1,497.7
Fresh pears (mil. lb.)	195.3	157.6	205.0	73.8	n.a.	516.9	207.9	72.1	n.a.	466.3
Frozen fruit (mil. lb.)	517.9	563.3	579.5	450.9	406.1	563.1	520.6	374.5	345.5	586.8
Frozen fruit juices (mil. lb.)	714.0	733.1	1,008.4	1,513.9	1,866.8	1,341.3	1,127.2	1,765.8	1,850.6	1,212.1

¹ Red Delicious, Washington extra fancy, carton tray pack, 80-113's. ² D'Anjou pears, Medford, or wrapped, U.S. No. 1, 100-135's. ³ Control atmosphere storage. n.a. = not available.

Supply and Utilization: Crops

Supply and utilization: domestic measure¹

	Area		Yield	Production	Total Supply ²	Feed and Residual	Other domestic use	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks	Farm price ³
	Planted	Harvested									
	Mil. acres	Bu/acre									
Wheat:											
1978/79	86.0	56.5	31.4	1,776	2,955	158	679	1,194	2,031	924	2.97
1979/80	71.4	62.5	34.2	2,134	3,060	86	697	1,375	2,158	902	3.78
1980/81*	80.6	71.0	33.4	2,374	3,279	51	725	1,514	2,290	989	3.91
1981/82*	88.9	80.9	34.5	2,793	3,785	137	712	1,773	2,622	1,163	3.65
1982/83*	87.2	79.0	35.6	2,811	3,976	150	715	1,650	2,515	1,461	3.40-3.50
Rice:											
	Mil. acres	lb/acre					Mil. cwt. (rough equiv.)				c/lb.
1978/79	2.99	2.97	4,484	133.2	160.7	74.2	49.2	75.7	129.1	31.6	8.16
1979/80	2.89	2.87	4,599	131.9	163.6	76.1	49.2	82.6	137.9	25.7	10.50
1980/81*	3.38	3.31	4,413	146.2	172.1	79.7	54.5	91.4	155.6	16.5	12.80
1981/82*	3.84	3.80	4,873	185.4	202.2	71.8	59.4	82.1	153.3	48.9	9.25
1982/83*	3.32	3.29	4,650	152.8	202.1	70.0	62.5	82.7	155.2	46.9	7.50-8.25
Corn:											
	Mil. acres	Bu/acre					Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
1978/79	81.7	71.9	101.0	7,268	8,380	4,323	620	2,133	7,076	1,304	2.25
1979/80	81.4	72.4	109.7	7,939	9,244	4,519	675	2,433	7,627	1,617	2.52
1980/81*	84.0	73.0	91.0	6,645	8,263	4,139	735	2,355	7,229	1,034	3.11
1981/82*	84.2	74.6	109.9	8,201	9,236	4,092	811	1,967	6,870	2,366	2.45
1982/83*	81.9	72.8	114.4	8,330	10,697	4,200	900	2,150	7,250	3,447	2.15-2.35
Sorghum:											
	Mil. acres	Bu/acre					Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
1978/79	16.2	13.4	54.5	731	922	545	11	207	762	160	2.01
1979/80	15.3	12.9	62.7	809	969	484	13	325	822	147	2.34
1980/81*	15.6	12.5	46.3	579	726	307	11	299	617	109	2.94
1981/82*	16.0	13.7	64.1	880	989	437	11	249	697	292	2.25
1982/83*	15.8	13.8	59.8	826	1,118	430	11	275	716	402	2.15-2.30
Barley:											
	Mil. acres	Bu/acre					Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
1978/79	10.0	9.2	49.2	455	638	217	167	26	410	228	1.92
1979/80	8.1	7.5	50.9	383	623	204	172	55	431	192	2.29
1980/81*	8.3	7.3	49.6	361	563	174	175	77	426	137	2.85
1981/82*	9.7	9.2	52.3	478	625	200	175	100	475	150	2.50
1982/83*	9.6	9.2	56.2	516	676	230	177	75	482	194	2.10-2.25
Oats:											
	Mil. acres	Bu/acre					Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
1978/79	16.4	11.1	52.3	582	896	526	77	13	618	280	1.20
1979/80	14.0	9.7	54.4	527	808	492	76	4	572	236	1.36
1980/81*	13.4	8.7	53.0	458	696	432	74	13	519	177	1.79
1981/82*	13.6	9.4	54.0	508	686	452	75	7	534	152	1.90
1982/83*	14.2	10.4	57.7	599	752	440	75	10	525	227	1.40-1.55
Soybeans:											
	Mil. acres	Bu/acre					Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
1978/79	64.7	63.7	29.4	1,869	2,030	499	1,018	739	1,856	174	6.66
1979/80	71.6	70.6	32.1	2,268	2,442	485	1,123	875	2,083	359	6.28
1980/81*	70.0	67.9	26.4	1,792	2,151	489	1,020	724	1,833	318	7.57
1981/82*	68.0	66.4	30.1	2,000	2,318	491	1,030	929	2,050	268	6.08
1982/83*	72.3	70.9	32.4	2,300	2,568	488	1,090	940	2,118	450	5.25-5.75
Soybean oil:											
							Mil. lbs.				c/lb.
1978/79	—	—	—	11,323	12,052	—	8,942	2,334	11,276	776	27.2
1979/80	—	—	—	12,105	12,881	—	8,981	2,690	11,671	1,210	24.3
1980/81*	—	—	—	11,270	12,480	—	9,115	1,629	10,744	1,736	22.7
1981/82*	—	—	—	10,979	12,715	—	9,536	2,077	11,613	1,102	19.0
1982/83*	—	—	—	11,880	12,982	—	9,802	2,075	11,877	1,105	16.0-20.0
Soybean meal:											
							Thou. tons				\$/ton
1978/79	—	—	—	24,354	24,597	—	17,720	6,610	24,330	267	190.1
1979/80	—	—	—	27,105	27,372	—	19,214	7,932	27,146	226	181.9
1980/81*	—	—	—	25,312	24,538	—	17,597	6,778	24,375	163	218.2
1981/82*	—	—	—	24,650	24,813	—	17,730	6,908	24,638	175	183
1982/83*	—	—	—	26,000	26,175	—	18,100	7,850	25,950	225	150-175

See footnotes at end of table.

Supply and utilization--domestic measure, continued

	Area		Yield	Production	Total Supply ¹	Feed and Residual	Other domestic use	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks	Farm Price ³
	Planted	Harvested									
	Mil. acres	lb/acre									
						Mil. bales					c/lb
Cotton:											
1978/79	13.4	12.4	420	10.9	16.2	—	6.4	6.2	12.5	4.0	\$ 58.4
1979/80	14.0	12.8	547	14.6	18.6	—	6.5	9.2	15.7	3.0	\$ 62.5
1980/81*	14.5	13.2	404	11.1	14.1	—	5.9	5.9	11.8	2.7	\$ 74.7
1981/82*	14.3	13.8	543	15.6	18.3	—	5.3	6.6	11.8	6.6	—
1982/83*	11.5	9.5	605	11.9	18.6	—	5.4	5.8	11.2	7.5	—

Supply and utilization--metric measure⁶

	Mil. hectares		Metric tons/ha		Mil. metric tons							\$/metric ton
Wheat:												
1978/79	26.7	22.9	2.11	48.3	80.4	4.3	18.5	32.5	55.3	25.1	109	
1979/80	28.9	25.3	2.30	58.1	83.3	2.3	19.0	37.4	58.7	24.5	139	
1980/81*	32.6	28.7	2.25	64.6	89.2	1.4	19.7	41.2	62.3	26.9	144	
1981/82*	36.0	32.7	2.32	76.0	103.0	3.7	19.4	48.3	71.4	31.6	134	
1982/83*	35.3	32.0	2.39	76.5	108.2	4.0	19.5	44.9	68.4	39.8	125-129	
Mil. metric tons (rough equiv.)												
Rice:												
1978/79	1.2	1.2	5.03	6.0	7.3	0.2	2.3	3.4	5.9	1.4	180	
1979/80	1.2	1.2	5.15	6.0	7.4	0.3	2.2	3.7	6.2	1.2	231	
1980/81*	1.4	1.3	4.95	6.6	7.8	0.4	2.5	4.2	7.1	0.7	282	
1981/82*	1.6	1.5	5.46	8.4	9.2	0.6	2.7	3.7	7.0	2.2	204	
1982/83*	1.3	1.3	5.39	6.9	9.1	0.4	2.8	3.8	7.0	2.1	165-182	
Mil. metric tons												
Corn:												
1978/79	33.1	29.1	6.34	184.6	212.8	109.8	15.7	54.2	179.7	33.1	89	
1979/80	32.9	29.3	6.88	201.6	234.8	114.8	17.1	61.8	193.7	41.1	99	
1980/81*	34.0	29.5	5.72	168.8	209.9	105.1	18.7	59.8	183.6	26.3	122	
1981/82*	34.1	30.2	6.90	208.3	234.6	103.9	20.6	50.0	174.5	60.1	96	
1982/83*	33.1	29.5	7.17	211.6	271.7	106.7	22.9	54.6	184.2	87.6	85-93	
Feed Grain:												
1978/79	50.3	42.7	5.19	221.5	263.2	135.9	20.9	60.2	217.0	46.2	—	
1979/80	48.1	41.5	5.74	238.2	284.7	138.7	22.3	71.3	232.3	52.4	—	
1980/81*	49.1	41.1	4.82	198.0	250.7	123.0	23.8	69.3	216.1	34.6	—	
1981/82*	60.0	43.3	5.74	248.4	283.3	125.9	25.8	58.6	210.3	73.0	—	
1982/83*	49.2	43.0	5.87	252.5	325.8	129.0	28.1	63.4	220.5	105.3	—	
Soybeans:												
1978/79	26.2	25.8	1.98	50.9	55.3	2.7	27.7	20.1	50.6	4.7	245	
1979/80	29.0	28.6	2.16	61.7	66.5	2.3	30.8	23.8	56.7	9.8	231	
1980/81*	28.4	27.5	1.78	48.8	58.5	2.4	27.8	19.7	49.9	8.7	278	
1981/82*	27.7	27.0	2.05	54.4	63.9	3.2	28.0	25.3	56.5	7.3	222	
1982/83*	—	—	—	62.6	70.0	2.5	29.7	25.6	58.3	12.2	193-200	
Soybean oil:												
1978/79	—	—	—	5.14	5.47	—	4.06	1.06	5.12	.35	597	
1979/80	—	—	—	5.49	5.84	—	4.07	1.22	5.29	.55	536	
1980/81*	—	—	—	5.11	5.66	—	4.14	.74	4.88	.79	500	
1981/82*	—	—	—	4.98	5.76	—	4.33	.94	5.27	.60	419	
1982/83*	—	—	—	5.39	5.91	—	4.45	.94	5.39	.60	353-441	
Soybean meal:												
1978/79	—	—	—	22.09	22.31	—	16.08	6.00	22.08	.24	209	
1979/80	—	—	—	24.59	24.83	—	17.43	7.20	24.63	.20	201	
1980/81*	—	—	—	22.06	22.26	—	15.96	6.15	22.11	.15	241	
1981/82*	—	—	—	22.36	22.29	—	16.09	6.27	22.36	.16	202	
1982/83*	—	—	—	23.59	23.75	—	16.42	7.12	23.54	.20	165-193	
\$/kg												
Cotton:												
1978/79	5.4	5.0	.47	2.36	3.53	—	1.39	1.35	2.72	.87	\$1.29	
1979/80	5.7	5.2	.61	3.19	4.05	—	1.42	2.00	3.42	.65	\$1.38	
1980/81*	5.9	5.4	.45	2.42	3.07	—	1.28	1.28	2.57	.59	\$1.65	
1981/82*	5.8	5.6	.61	3.41	3.99	—	1.15	1.44	2.57	1.44	—	
1982/83*	4.7	3.8	.68	2.60	4.05	—	1.18	1.26	2.44	1.63	—	

November 12, 1982 Supply and Demand Estimates. ¹Marketing year beginning June 1 for wheat, barley, and oats. August 1 for cotton and rice, September 1 for soybeans, and October 1 for corn, sorghum, soybean meal, and soybean oil. ²Includes imports. ³Season average. ⁴Includes seed. ⁵Upland and extra long staple. Stock estimates based on Census Bureau data which results in an unaccounted difference between supply and use estimates and changes in ending stocks. ⁶Conversion factors: Hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres, 1 metric ton = 2204.622 pounds, 36,7437 bushels of wheat or soybeans, 39,3679 bushels of corn or sorghum, 49,9296 bushels of barley, 69,8944 bushels of oats, 22,046 cwt. of rice, and 4.59 480-pound bales of cotton. ⁷Statistical discrepancy.

General Economic Data

Gross national product and related data

	Annual			1981			1982		
	1979	1980	1981	II	III	IV	I	II	III
\$ Bil. (Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
Gross national product¹	2,417.8	2,633.1	2,937.7	2,901.8	2,980.9	3,003.2	2,995.5	3,045.2	3,080.7
Personal consumption expenditures	1,507.2	1,667.2	1,643.2	1,619.4	1,868.8	1,884.5	1,919.4	1,947.8	1,987.5
Durable goods	213.4	214.3	234.6	230.4	241.2	229.6	237.9	240.7	240.1
Nondurable goods	600.0	670.4	734.5	729.6	741.3	746.5	749.1	755.0	767.9
Clothing and shoes	99.1	104.7	114.6	114.0	115.9	116.0	117.5	118.3	119.2
Food and beverages	311.6	343.7	375.3	372.1	376.0	382.3	387.9	395.0	401.2
Services	693.7	782.5	874.1	659.4	886.3	908.3	932.4	952.1	979.5
Gross private domestic investment	423.0	402.3	471.5	475.5	486.0	468.9	414.8	431.5	441.3
Fixed investment	408.8	412.4	451.1	450.9	454.2	455.7	450.4	447.7	438.4
Nonresidential	290.2	309.2	346.1	341.3	353.0	360.2	357.0	352.2	341.2
Residential	118.6	103.2	104.9	109.5	101.2	95.5	93.4	95.5	97.2
Change in business inventories	14.3	-10.0	20.5	24.6	31.8	13.2	-35.6	16.2	2.9
Net exports of goods and services	13.2	25.2	26.1	23.7	25.9	23.5	31.3	34.9	2.7
Exports	281.4	339.2	367.3	368.9	367.2	367.9	359.9	365.8	347.0
Imports	268.1	314.0	341.3	345.1	341.3	344.4	328.6	330.9	344.2
Government purchases of goods and services	474.4	538.4	596.9	583.2	600.2	626.3	630.1	630.9	649.2
Federal	168.3	197.2	228.9	218.2	230.0	250.5	249.7	244.3	256.4
State and local	306.0	341.2	368.0	365.0	370.1	375.7	380.4	386.6	392.7
1972 \$ Bil. (Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
Gross national product	1,479.4	1,474.0	1,502.6	1,502.2	1,510.4	1,490.1	1,470.7	1,478.4	1,478.4
Personal consumption expenditures	927.6	930.5	947.6	944.6	951.4	943.4	949.1	955.0	957.7
Durable goods	147.2	137.1	140.0	138.6	142.2	134.1	137.5	138.3	136.5
Nondurable goods	353.1	355.8	362.4	361.7	363.0	363.1	362.2	364.5	365.8
Clothing and shoes	76.7	78.0	82.7	82.6	83.1	83.0	83.6	84.0	84.1
Food and beverages	176.1	180.2	181.4	181.3	180.9	182.0	181.7	183.0	184.9
Services	427.3	437.6	445.2	444.3	446.2	446.2	449.5	452.2	455.4
Gross private domestic investment	236.3	208.4	225.8	229.5	233.4	218.9	195.4	202.3	205.0
Fixed investment	229.1	213.3	216.9	217.4	218.9	214.1	210.8	206.7	202.6
Nonresidential	169.9	166.1	172.0	170.1	173.9	174.2	172.0	166.7	162.0
Residential	59.1	47.2	44.9	47.3	42.9	39.9	38.9	40.1	40.7
Change in business inventories	7.3	-5.0	9.0	12.1	16.5	4.8	-15.4	-4.4	2.3
Net exports of goods and services	37.2	50.6	42.0	44.2	39.2	36.5	36.9	35.7	25.7
Exports	146.2	159.2	158.5	159.7	157.8	156.9	151.7	154.4	146.6
Imports	109.0	108.6	116.4	115.5	118.7	120.4	114.7	118.7	120.9
Government purchases of goods and services	278.3	284.6	287.1	283.9	286.4	291.3	289.2	285.3	290.0
Federal	102.1	106.5	110.4	107.0	110.7	116.0	114.4	110.3	115.1
State and local	176.2	178.1	176.7	176.9	175.7	175.3	174.9	175.0	174.9
New plant and equipment expenditures (\$bil.)	270.46	295.63	321.49	316.73	328.25	327.83	327.72	323.22	320.24
Implicit price deflator for GNP (1972=100)	163.42	178.64	195.51	193.17	197.36	201.55	203.68	205.98	208.38
Disposable income (\$bil.)	1,650.2	1,824.1	2,029.1	1,996.5	2,060.0	2,101.4	2,117.1	2,151.5	2,201.7
Disposable income (1972 \$bil.)	1,015.7	1,018.0	1,043.1	1,036.6	1,048.8	1,051.9	1,046.9	1,054.8	1,060.9
Per capita disposable income (\$)	7,331	8,012	8,827	8,698	8,951	9,107	9,155	9,285	9,477
Per capita disposable income (1972 \$)	4,512	4,472	4,538	4,516	4,557	4,559	4,527	4,552	4,566
U.S. population, tot. incl. military abroad (mil.)*	225.1	227.7	229.9	229.5	230.1	230.8	231.2	231.7	232.3
Civilian population (mil.)*	223.0	225.6	227.7	227.4	228.0	228.6	229.1	229.5	230.1

See footnotes at end of next table.

Selected monthly indicators

	Annual		1981		1982					
	1979	1980	1981 ^p	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct ^p
Monthly data seasonally adjusted except as noted										
Industrial Production, total ² (1967=100)	152.5	147.0	151.0	149.1	139.2	138.7	138.8	138.4	137.4	136.3
Manufacturing (1967=100)	153.6	146.7	150.4	148.0	137.9	137.7	138.1	138.0	137.2	135.8
Durable (1967=100)	146.4	136.7	140.5	137.8	126.1	125.5	125.9	124.9	123.5	121.5
Nondurable (1967=100)	164.0	161.2	164.8	162.8	155.0	155.3	155.7	156.8	156.6	156.5
Leading economic indicators ^{1,3} (1967=100)	140.1	131.2	133.1	128.3	127.7	128.3	130.0	129.7	131.1	131.4
Employment ⁴ (mil. persons) ⁵	96.9	97.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.1
Unemployment rate ⁴ (%) ⁶	5.8	7.1	7.6	8.0	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.4
Personal income ¹ (\$ bil. annual rate)	1,951.2	2,160.4	2,415.8	2,487.2	2,556.2	2,566.3	2,590.4	2,595.8	2,601.7	2,620.8
Hourly earnings in manufacturing ^{4,8} (\$)	6.70	7.27	7.99	8.16	8.45	8.50	8.55	8.51	8.59	8.56
Money stock-M1 (daily avg.) (\$bil.) ⁹	\$389.0	\$414.5	\$440.9	432.9	451.5	451.4	451.3	455.2	460.5	468.3
Money stock-M2 (daily avg.) (\$bil.) ⁹	\$1,518.9	\$1,656.1	\$1,822.7	1,789.5	1,897.5	1,907.9	1,923.4	1,946.3	1,954.4	1,967.9
Three-month Treasury bill rate ² (%)	10.041	11.506	14.077	13.873	12.148	12.108	11.914	9.006	8.196	7.750
Aaa corporate bond yield (Moody's) ^{7,7} (%)	9.63	11.94	14.17	15.40	14.26	14.81	14.61	13.71	12.94	12.12
Interest rate on new home mortgages ^{4,8} (%)	10.78	12.66	14.70	15.65	15.89	15.40	15.70	15.68	14.98	14.41
Housing starts, private (incl. farm) (thou.)	1,745.1	1,292.2	1,084.2	854	1,066	908	1,193	1,033	1,111	1,122
Auto sales at retail, total ¹ (mil.)	10.6	9.0	8.5	7.4	8.2	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.3	7.9
Business sales, total ¹ (\$ bil.)	294.6	321.5	350.6	353.7	349.1	346.1	344.6	339.5	338.4p	—
Business inventories, total ¹ (\$ bil.)	423.8	464.9	497.2	515.3	510.5	513.0	513.4	514.6	515.3p	—
Sales of all retail stores (\$ bil.) ⁸	74.6	79.3	86.6	86.4	90.8	88.0	89.4	88.5	89.0p	89.6
Durable goods stores (\$ bil.)	25.4	24.7	27.2	26.4	29.4	27.2	27.4	26.7	27.3p	28.1
Nondurable goods stores (\$ bil.)	49.1	54.6	59.4	60.1	61.4	60.9	62.0	61.8	61.7p	61.5
Food stores (\$ bil.)	16.3	18.1	19.8	20.2	21.0	20.6	21.0	21.1	21.0p	21.0
Eating and drinking places (\$ bil.)	6.6	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8p	8.8
Apparel and accessory stores (\$ bil.)	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0p	4.0

¹ Department of Commerce. ² Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. ³ Composite index of 12 leading indicators. ⁴ Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁵ Not seasonally adjusted. ⁶ December of the year listed. ⁷ Moody's Investors Service. ⁸ Federal Home Loan Bank Board. ⁹ Adjusted for seasonal variations, holidays, and trading day differences. p = preliminary. *Data for 1981 have been revised based on 1980 census population count.

U.S. Agricultural Trade

Prices of principal U.S. agricultural trade products

	Annual		1981		1982					
	1979	1980	1981	Oct	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Export commodities:										
Wheat, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.)	4.45	4.78	4.80	4.64	4.56	4.14	4.15	4.20	4.23	3.84
Corn, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.)	3.01	3.28	3.40	2.96	3.04	2.97	2.87	2.68	2.60	2.38
Grain sorghum, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.)	2.85	3.38	3.28	2.85	3.03	2.90	2.67	2.66	2.52	2.45
Soybeans, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.)	7.59	7.39	7.40	6.74	6.92	6.56	6.55	6.15	5.82	5.48
Soybean oil, Decatur (cts./lb.)	27.59	23.63	21.07	19.38	20.54	19.36	19.03	17.82	17.39	17.29
Soybean meal, Decatur (\$/ton)	191.08	196.47	218.65	180.48	192.00	183.89	180.69	168.57	161.78	157.21
Cotton, 10 market avg. spot (cts./lb.)	61.81	81.13	71.93	60.63	82.44	61.10	64.96	60.38	59.03	58.58
Tobacco, avg. price of auction (cts./lb.)	132.15	142.29	156.48	181.46	168.94	169.51	161.00	175.49	179.98	176.53
Rice, f.o.b. mill, Houston (\$/cwt.)	20.25	21.89	25.63	23.60	19.00	18.79	17.75	18.25	18.75	18.00
Inedible tallow, Chicago (cts./lb.)	23.45	18.52	15.27	15.56	14.50	14.31	13.63	11.95	11.44	11.00
Import commodities:										
Coffee, N.Y. spot (\$/lb.)	1.74	1.64	1.27	1.29	1.39	1.41	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.38
Sugar, N.Y. spot (cts./lb.)	15.81	30.10	19.73	15.66	19.57	21.03	22.15	22.42	20.88	20.44
Rubber, N.Y. spot (cts./lb.)	64.57	73.80	56.79	46.47	48.04	46.33	46.77	46.43	44.74	42.77
Cocoa beans, N.Y. (\$/lb.)	1.44	1.14	.90	.95	.73	.66	.86	.66	.72	.71
Bananas, f.o.b. port of entry (\$/40-lb. box)	5.91	6.89	7.28	7.06	7.95	7.25	5.94	5.49	6.31	5.43

n.a. = not available.

U.S. agricultural exports

	October-September				September			
	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82	1981	1982	1981	1982
	Thou. units		\$ Thou.		Thou. units		\$ Thou.	
Animals, live, excluding poultry.	—	—	192,125	246,665	—	—	20,101	20,227
Meat and preps., excluding poultry (mt).	435	438	987,841	983,611	33	31	69,012	72,669
Dairy products, excluding eggs	—	—	237,663	367,804	—	—	24,656	21,073
Poultry and poultry products	—	—	765,233	578,967	—	—	54,722	38,274
Grains and preparations	—	—	20,309,657	16,068,319	—	—	1,674,673	1,010,813
Wheat and wheat flour (mt).	43,195	45,499	7,964,795	7,615,544	5,334	3,615	895,203	564,770
Rice, milled (mt).	1,758	2,116	924,916	915,989	165	148	87,180	54,210
Feed grains, excluding products (mt).	69,004	57,878	10,402,490	6,959,706	4,851	3,365	639,338	362,407
Other.	—	—	1,017,456	577,080	—	—	52,952	29,426
Fruits, nuts, and preparations	—	—	2,111,932	1,969,196	—	—	186,015	153,988
Vegetables and preparations	—	—	1,445,698	1,442,087	—	—	103,543	66,897
Sugar & preps., including honey.	—	—	720,599	174,846	—	—	48,666	8,735
Coffee, tea, cacao, spices, etc. (mt).	52	50	231,513	215,128	5	5	18,788	19,635
Feeds and fodders.	—	—	2,728,171	2,536,149	—	—	141,705	120,438
Protein meal (mt).	6,590	6,555	1,669,516	1,497,960	301	223 ¹	69,383	49,165
Beverages, excl. distilled alcohol (Lit.).	107,259	62,768	53,581	33,364	6,340	4,554	2,963	2,382
Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt).	252	254	1,338,529	1,486,481	21	12	129,853	70,977
Hides, skins, and furskins	—	—	1,002,019	1,021,249	—	—	55,694	59,145
Oilseeds	—	—	6,487,639	6,995,614	—	—	393,099	382,042
Soybeans (mt).	19,972	25,477	5,986,159	6,478,933	1,386	1,578	376,784	369,765
Wool, unmanufactured (mt).	3	4	31,541	39,891	(¹)	(¹)	3,065	2,344
Cotton, unmanufactured (mt).	1,264	1,566	2,247,509	2,162,529	51	88	82,830	114,510
Fats, oils, and greases (mt).	1,550	1,519	756,195	701,621	122	136	58,212	57,231
Vegetable oils and waxes (mt).	1,617	1,666	1,095,270	988,682	113	170	69,548	95,225
Rubber and allied gums (mt).	14	11	27,249	21,578	2	1	3,210	2,287
Other.	—	—	1,010,179	1,060,696	—	—	64,721	69,221
Total	—	—	43,780,143	39,094,477	—	—	3,203,076	2,388,113

¹ Less than 500,000 metric tons.

Trade balance

	October-September		September	
	1980/81	1981/82	1981	1982
	\$ MIL.			
Agricultural exports	43,780	39,094	3,203	2,388
Nonagricultural exports	185,452	176,311	15,174	13,593
Total exports ¹	229,232	215,405	18,377	15,981
Agricultural imports	17,218	15,346	1,279	1,298
Nonagricultural imports	238,318	233,488	19,406	18,689
Total imports ²	255,536	248,834	20,685	19,987
Agricultural trade balance	26,562	23,748	1,924	1,090
Nonagricultural trade balance	-52,866	-57,177	-4,232	-5,096
Total trade balance	-26,304	-33,429	-2,308	-4,006

¹ Domestic exports including Department of Defense shipments (F.A.S. value). ² Imports for consumption (customs value).

U.S. agricultural exports by regions

Region and country ¹	October-September		September		Change from year earlier	
	1980/81	1981/82	1981	1982	October-September	September
	\$ Mil.				percent	
Western Europe	11,286	11,715	777	684	+4	-12
European Community (EC-10)	8,758	8,747	583	511	0	-12
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1,723	1,572	94	74	-9	-21
Greece	212	204	8	3	-4	-63
Italy	1,148	987	47	63	-14	+34
Netherlands	3,171	3,252	250	172	+3	-31
United Kingdom	910	920	90	57	+1	-37
Other Western Europe	2,528	2,967	195	173	+17	-11
Portugal	764	581	45	41	-24	-9
Spain	1,054	1,605	94	71	+62	-24
Eastern Europe	1,940	907	97	26	-53	-73
Bulgaria	186	103	10	(²)	-45	-100
German Dem. Rep.	344	226	8	(²)	-34	-100
Poland	700	181	40	12	-74	-70
Romania	435	134	21	(²)	-69	-100
Yugoslavia	188	179	16	12	-5	-25
USSR	1,573	2,301	194	12	+47	-94
Asia	15,965	14,045	1,186	974	-12	-18
West Asia	1,720	1,445	154	85	-16	-45
Iran	182	90	30	(²)	-50	-100
Iraq	148	135	7	(²)	-9	-100
Israel	365	324	33	10	-11	-70
Saudi Arabia	491	460	40	40	-6	0
Turkey	87	103	15	1	+18	-93
South Asia	598	703	134	83	+18	-38
India	324	310	101	30	-4	-70
Pakistan	147	218	15	28	+48	+87
East and Southeast Asia	13,647	11,897	899	807	-13	-10
China, Mainland	2,118	1,801	141	87	-15	-38
China, Taiwan	1,105	1,166	72	77	+6	+7
Japan	6,706	5,712	445	389	-15	-13
Korea, Rep.	2,136	1,607	125	147	-25	+18
Oceania	208	294	22	15	+41	-32
Africa	2,792	2,452	206	163	-12	-21
North Africa	1,472	1,357	108	80	-8	-26
Algeria	265	206	19	9	-22	-53
Egypt	950	883	46	62	-7	+35
Other Africa	1,321	1,095	98	63	-17	-15
Nigeria	491	523	47	33	+7	-30
Latin America and Caribbean	6,861	4,933	435	319	-28	-27
Brazil	843	577	70	41	-32	-41
Caribbean	808	764	65	63	-5	-3
Central America	373	343	20	28	-8	+40
Mexico	2,723	1,493	142	28	-45	-80
Peru	430	310	15	36	-28	+140
Venezuela	898	746	63	32	-17	-49
Canada	2,022	1,845	164	137	-9	-16
Canadian transshipments	1,132	597	122	57	-47	-53
Total³	43,780	39,095	3,203	2,388	-11	-25

¹ Not adjusted for transshipments through Canada. ² Less than \$500,000. ³ Regions may not add to totals due to rounding.

U.S. agricultural imports

	October-September				September			
	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82	1981	1982	1981	1982
	Thou. units		\$ Thou.		Thou. units		\$ Thou.	
Live animals, excluding poultry	—	—	338,687	400,977	—	—	26,760	40,222
Meat and preparations, excl. poultry (mt) . . .	905	902	2,221,953	2,023,504	81	112	183,965	235,796
Beef and veal (mt)	669	663	1,621,305	1,387,144	64	89	140,272	173,955
Pork (mt)	201	212	508,837	560,883	13	20	32,228	54,112
Dairy products, excluding eggs	—	—	523,771	593,485	—	—	44,282	59,082
Poultry and poultry products	—	—	95,202	69,946	—	—	7,643	7,590
Grains and preparations	—	—	309,573	355,998	—	—	27,519	32,635
Wheat and flour (mt)	6	11	2,823	2,722	(¹)	2	88	377
Rice (mt)	7	15	4,411	8,485	1	2	437	761
Feed grains (mt)	149	251	28,173	42,241	9	8	1,392	984
Other	—	—	274,166	302,550	—	—	25,602	30,513
Fruits, nuts, and preparations	—	—	1,467,901	1,688,038	—	—	109,272	150,997
Bananas, Fresh (mt)	2,442	2,557	601,275	552,827	193	268	41,884	58,399
Vegetables and preparations	—	—	1,026,916	1,124,221	—	—	46,557	58,800
Sugar and preparations, incl. honey	—	—	2,418,869	1,380,157	—	—	195,591	45,511
Sugar, cane or beet (mt)	3,745,949	3,460,140	2,169,512	1,176,672	384	81	163,845	28,146
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc. (mt)	1,632	1,581	4,327,047	3,802,565	121	150	283,246	346,003
Coffee, green (mt)	987	1,023	2,799,720	2,619,606	69	98	163,920	246,377
Cocoa beans (mt)	246	192	478,474	325,967	21	15	38,499	20,343
Feeds and fodders	—	—	110,141	110,000	—	—	10,109	10,600
Protein meal (mt)	40	61	8,160	9,907	6	6	976	815
Beverages, incl. distilled alcohol (hl)	10,136	11,202	1,130,835	1,230,069	885	1,078	90,665	110,698
Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt)	160	131	366,336	336,403	15	12	37,104	33,512
Hides, skins, and furskins	—	—	280,516	211,430	—	—	21,182	13,501
Oilseeds	—	—	378,060	79,951	—	—	7,400	6,186
Soybeans (mt)	11	7	3,682	1,649	(¹)	(¹)	36	9
Wool, unmanufactured (mt)	43	41	151,653	148,180	2	3	7,431	9,739
Cotton, unmanufactured (mt)	13	15	9,817	13,857	1	3	518	3,166
Fats, oils, and greases (lb.)	13	12	9,539	8,305	1	1	955	549
Vegetable oils and waxes (lb.)	831	720	621,911	419,541	63	42	39,820	24,081
Rubber and allied gums (lb.)	627	651	767,261	577,684	64	41	71,638	34,264
Other	—	—	764,090	771,719	—	—	67,601	75,343
Total	—	—	17,218,077	15,346,030	—	—	1,279,258	1,298,275

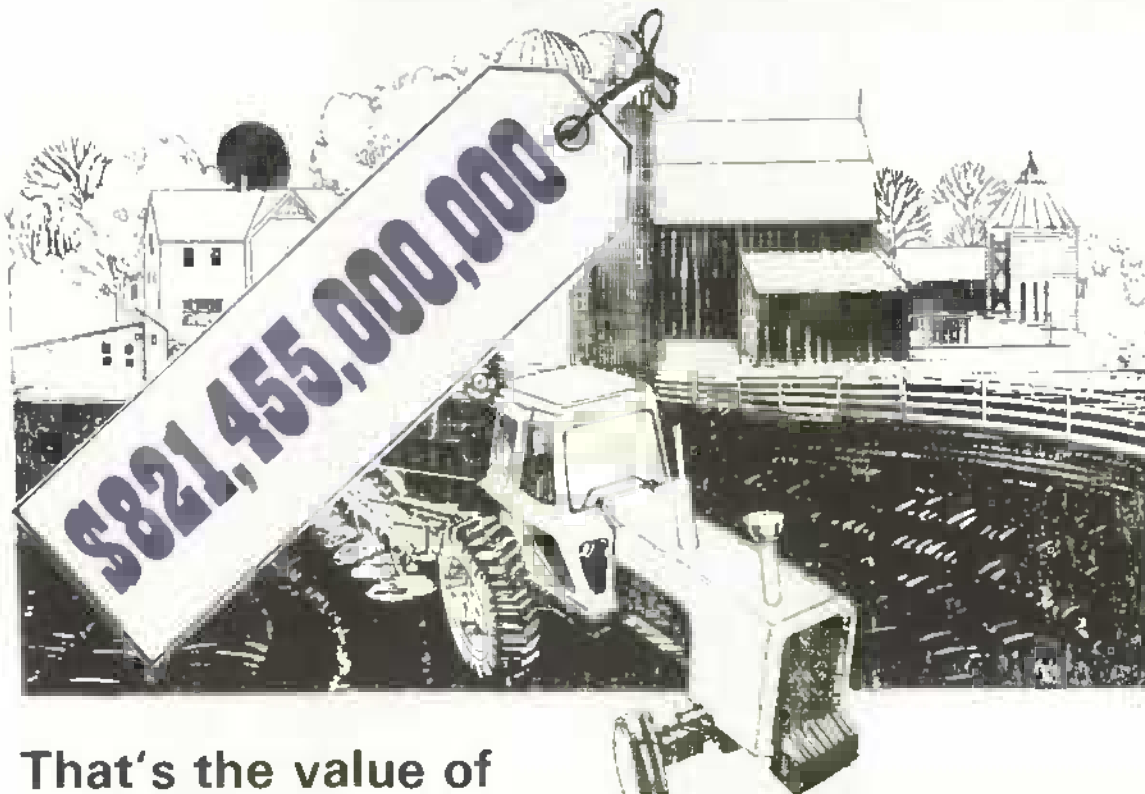
¹ Less than 500,000 metric tons. Note: 1 metric ton (mt) = 2,204.622 lb; 1 hectoliter (hl) = 100 liters = 26.42008 gal.

World Agricultural Production

World supply and utilization of major crops

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 E	1982/83 F
	Mil. units						
Wheat:							
Area (hectare)	233.2	227.1	228.8	227.6	236.3	237.5	234.1
Production (metric ton)	421.3	384.1	446.7	422.8	439.3	445.8	461.6
Exports (metric ton) ¹	63.3	72.8	72.0	86.0	94.3	101.9	100.0
Consumption (metric ton) ²	385.8	399.2	430.0	443.5	444.8	438.2	453.5
Ending stocks (metric ton) ³	99.8	84.4	101.0	80.1	74.6	82.3	90.4
Coarse grains:							
Area (hectare)	343.7	345.1	342.8	341.1	341.5	348.4	343.4
Production (metric ton)	704.2	700.6	753.6	741.5	730.0	765.5	780.1
Exports (metric ton) ¹	82.7	84.0	90.2	100.9	105.5	103.7	98.8
Consumption (metric ton) ²	685.2	692.0	748.1	740.3	741.4	731.2	751.0
Ending stocks (metric ton) ³	77.2	85.7	91.1	91.5	80.1	114.3	143.4
Rice, milled:							
Area (hectare)	141.5	143.3	144.5	143.1	144.0	144.8	143.8
Production (metric ton)	234.1	248.5	260.1	253.9	265.3	276.3	268.2
Exports (metric ton) ¹	10.5	9.5	11.6	12.7	12.9	12.0	11.7
Consumption (metric ton) ²	235.8	243.4	255.5	257.8	266.6	277.0	271.7
Ending stocks (metric ton) ³	17.5	22.6	27.2	23.0	21.7	21.1	17.6
Total grains:							
Area (hectare)	718.5	715.5	716.0	711.8	721.8	730.7	721.3
Production (metric ton)	1,359.7	1,333.2	1,460.4	1,418.2	1,434.6	1,487.6	1,509.9
Exports (metric ton) ¹	156.4	166.2	173.8	199.6	212.7	217.6	210.5
Consumption (metric ton) ²	1,306.8	1,334.6	1,433.6	1,441.9	1,452.8	1,446.4	1,476.2
Ending stocks (metric ton) ³	194.5	192.7	219.3	194.6	176.4	217.7	251.4
Oilseeds and meals:^{4,5}							
Production (metric ton)	66.7	78.4	83.3	95.2	85.4	91.4	100.0
Trade (metric ton)	33.9	38.8	40.6	46.2	44.1	46.5	47.3
Fats and Oils:⁴							
Production (metric ton)	47.4	52.3	54.7	58.7	56.4	59.0	62.7
Trade (metric ton)	16.9	18.3	19.3	20.8	20.0	21.0	21.2
Cotton:							
Area (hectare)	30.7	32.8	32.4	32.2	32.4	33.4	31.7
Production (bale)	56.7	64.1	60.0	65.5	65.4	71.0	67.2
Exports (bale)	17.6	19.1	19.8	22.7	19.7	20.0	18.2
Consumption (bale)	60.6	60.0	62.4	65.3	65.8	65.5	66.5
Ending stocks (bale)	20.4	25.0	22.1	23.0	22.8	28.1	28.6

E = Estimated. F = Forecast. ¹ Excludes Intra-EC trade. ² Where stocks data not available (excluding USSR), consumption includes stock changes. ³ Stocks data are based on differing marketing years and do not represent levels at a given date. Data not available for all countries; includes estimated change in USSR grain stocks but not absolute level. ⁴ Soybean meal equivalent. ⁵ Calendar year data. 1977 data corresponds with 1976/77, etc.



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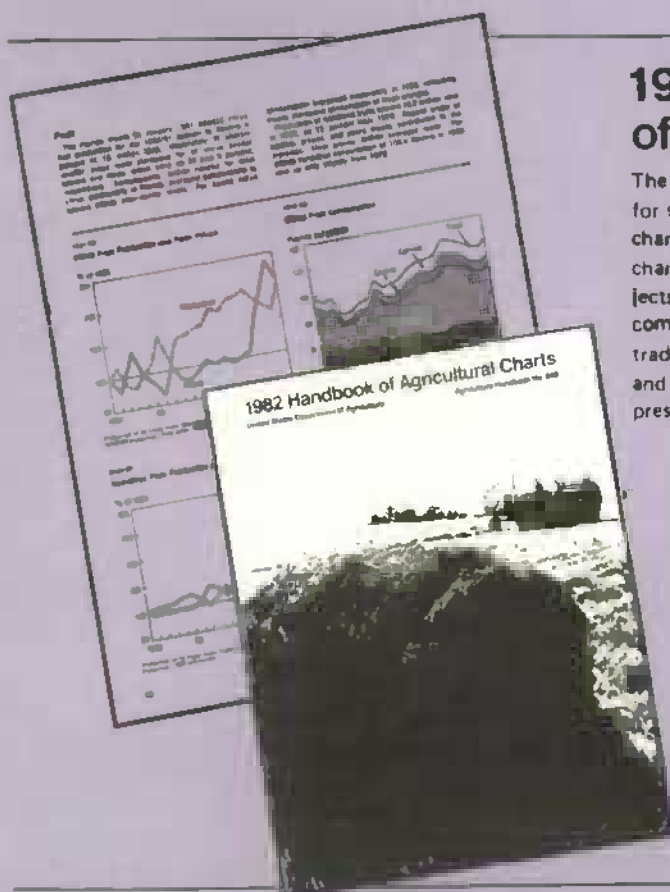
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